

New Flaws Undermine Security Of Internet

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Newly publicized weaknesses in the basic structure of the Internet indicate that the worldwide computer network may need a time-consuming redesign before it can be safely used as a commercial medium.

The flaws could allow an eavesdropper or criminal to divert many types of documents or software programs traveling over the Internet, examine, copy or alter them, and then pass them on to the intended recipient — who would have no easy way of knowing that the files had been intercepted.

Electronic mail and credit card numbers could be read and copied, and special security techniques meant to protect such transactions could be dismantled without the user's knowledge.

That such security flaws exist is not surprising in a system designed originally as a scientific experiment. But the recent rush to the Internet by companies seeking to exploit its commercial possibilities has obscured the fact that giving the system a new purpose has unearthed fundamental problems that could well put off true commercial viability for years.

"Companies would have you believe this is a trivial problem," said Eric Brewer, a professor of computer science at the University of California at Berkeley. "But now there is a financial incentive to exploit these flaws and to do it secretly."

The problems were described in a posting that researchers at the university made this week to several on-line discussion groups. While the discussion groups are intended for computer security experts, they are potentially accessible to millions of Internet users — including break-in artists, who can monitor such electronic discussions for tips on ways to crack computer systems.

The researchers who described the Internet weaknesses include two Berkeley computer science graduate students who noted a security weakness in a popular Netscape Communications Corp. software program last month.

Then, as now, the students said they were publicizing the problems to underscore vulnerabilities facing all companies and customers wishing to use the Internet for commerce.

When the Netscape problems were disclosed last month, the company said the security flaws would be corrected in the next version of its software, which would be available at no charge from Netscape's Internet site.

But the newly publicized flaws in the Internet itself indicate that even if a user downloaded a copy of the new, improved Netscape program, a criminal could tamper with the copy along the way and make it unsafe for use in credit card transactions.

The problem is not Netscape's alone. It could affect any organization that operates a computer from which files or software could be downloaded over the Internet. The weakness can be traced to the technical underpinnings of the network, which was set up more than a quarter-century ago not as a medium for conducting business but as a way for academic and scientific researchers to exchange information.

The disclosure of the flaws casts doubt on the aspirations of companies like Netscape, which last summer had one of the most successful stock offerings in Wall Street history based on the promise of the impending arrival

See INTERNET, Page 6



A French peacekeeper watching utility workers in Sarajevo on Wednesday as a colleague caught up with his reading.

Rebels Suspend Chechnya Truce Accord

They Ask for UN Troops in Another Sign of Rising Tension

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In another sign of deepening tension in the breakaway republic of Chechnya, rebel leaders Wednesday suspended the July 30 military accord with Russia and demanded that international observers and United Nations troops be brought in before they will return to the bargaining table.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, meanwhile, reduced the number of diplomats, to two from six, at its mission in Grozny, the capital of Chechnya, where Russia and the rebels have negotiated. The mission has been the recent target of threats and a grenade attack.

The Chechen rebels' announcement

came two days after Russia said it would suspend participation in the talks, following a bomb attack that gravely wounded its military commander in the region, Lieutenant General Anatoli Romanov. Fifteen others were wounded and three were killed.

The attack set off days of debate among senior Russian officials about whether to impose a state of emergency in the secessionist republic, President Boris Yeltsin said he was not yet ready to take that step because other options had not been exhausted, but his hard-line defense and interior ministers have continued to voice support for the plan.

The rebel leader, Dzhokar Dudayev, said through a spokesman in Grozny that the military accord had been suspended and that UN troops were needed. Russia has insisted that the conflict is an internal

matter and is likely to reject the demand for international troops and observers.

In the statement, Mr. Dudayev accused Russia of "continued rocket and bomb attacks against settlements, causing heavy losses against civilians." The rebels have charged that the Russians launched an air attack last Sunday on the village of Roshtki-Chu, southwest of Grozny, and shelled Mesker-Yurt, east of the capital. The rebels say the attacks left 40 dead and 84 wounded.

The Russian Army denied that it carried out the attacks, but said there had been a firefight near Mesker-Yurt in which troops responded to an attack from Chechen fighters.

Arkady Volsky, deputy Russian negotiator, said in a television interview Wednesday

See CHECHNYA, Page 6

Patten Shows Hong Kong Who Continues to Govern

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — In his penultimate annual policy address to the newly seated legislature, Chris Patten, Hong Kong's last colonial governor, showed Wednesday that he is not about to bow out quietly in the remaining 629 days before China takes over this territory.

Mr. Patten spoke for two hours, promising that the outgoing administration will spend more money to care for the elderly and the sick, build new schools and public housing units, cut back on imported labor to combat growing unemployment and step up the battle against corruption and rising crime.

The governor called for lawmakers to give "broad support" to his program and promised to use his constitutional powers as Britain's last appointed governor to veto any legislation he does not like.

And Mr. Patten, who has angered Beijing by expanding democracy and voting rights in the colony, also had a word of

advice for Hong Kong's future rulers: Respect its freedom and "trust Hong Kong."

"I hope that the future sovereign power will show that it does so by starting to talk to members of this council — to all members of this council — who are better placed than most to help others understand the key to Hong Kong's success," he said.

Mr. Patten spoke after the 60-member legislature — the most democratic in Hong Kong's history — was officially sworn in and had elected its new president. China has repeatedly threatened to disband the legislature as soon as it takes control of the colony in 1997, replacing the elected members with an appointed "provisional legislature" chosen by Beijing.

The governor opened his address by saying he saw no reason that members elected last September should not be allowed to serve their full four-year terms.

When he made his first such policy address shortly after arriving here as governor in October 1992, Mr. Patten was at the

See COLONY, Page 6



Prime Minister Juppé of France won breathing room in a scandal. Page 7.

AGENDA

Cuba Optimistic About Russia Talks

HAVANA (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina González of Cuba said Wednesday that Cuba and Russia were prepared to start a new chapter in their political and economic relations that would put the difficulties of the recent past behind them.

"There is a willingness on both sides to start a new stage, one that will be characterized by concrete steps," Mr. Robaina said before beginning talks with First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg N. Soskovets of Russia, who arrived in Havana on Tuesday with a delegation of senior government officials and businessmen.

The Russian delegation was the most important to visit Communist-ruled Cuba since the breakup of the Soviet Union in late 1991. The visitors were to hold a week of detailed talks with Cuban leaders aimed at trying to revive political, economic and military ties.

Russia's Interfax news agency, quoting a Russian government source, said the talks would result in the signing of a bilateral trade and payments agreement for 1996-1998.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 14.45 4736.25	Down 0.45% 124.18
The Dollar	West. zone
DM 1.4255	previous close 1.4181
Pound 1.5718	1.5781
Yen 101.03	100.725
FF 4.9646	4.9595

ASIA Page 4
Japan Reopens an Old Wound

INTERNATIONAL Page 9
Cheers for Israeli Pullout

HEALTH/SCIENCE Page 12
Ozone Study Earns Nobel

SPONSORED SECTION
Upstate's Long Check Book Page 12-16

No Exit for Crewmen Aboard Mir

Lack of Cash for Replacements Keeps Them Aloft

Agence France-Press

MOSCOW — The Euromir mission aboard the orbiting Russian space station Mir will have to stay on for an additional five weeks because there is not enough money to send a replacement team, the Interfax news agency reported Wednesday.

Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....10.00 FF	Luxembourg.....65 L Fr
Antilles.....12.50 FF	Morocco.....14 Dh
Cameroon.....1.600 CFA	Qatar.....1.000 Rial
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....12.50 FF
France.....1100 CFA	Saudi Arabia.....10.00 R.
Gabon.....1100 CFA	Senegal.....1.100 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr.	Spain.....225 PTAS
Italy.....2.800 Lire	Tunisia.....1.250 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.250 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 55.000
Jordan.....1.250 JD	U.A.E.....10.00 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.).....\$1.20

M 0132 - 1012 - 10.00 F



Opinion Pages 10, 11. Sports Pages 26, 27.
Books Page 11. Crossword Page 26.

International Classified Page 4.

Spooked by Bungling, the CIA Backs Off in France

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was portrayed here as a minor incident, a mere embarrassment to the intelligence community: Five Americans — four of them CIA officers — were accused by France in February of conducting an economic espionage operation against the government.

The French — American allies after all — expressed outrage. The American ambassador to Paris, Pamela Harriman, summoned by the French to receive an official protest, also fumed.

The affair briefly made headlines, then faded. But now, U.S. officials quietly acknowledge that the episode has had far graver consequences than the Clinton administration ever let on.

The bungled operation forced the CIA to suspend virtually all its operations in France earlier this year, U.S. officials say. Although it could not be determined how long the suspension lasted, it almost certainly hampered the agency's ability to gather information in France on terrorism, arms smuggling and other matters.

The suspension, ordered by CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, apparently left the agency without a significant presence in one of the world's most important hubs for espionage in the post-Cold War world. A

CIA worker said a State Department official warned an agency officer in Paris not even to conduct clandestine operations against non-French targets inside France.

Furthermore, the Paris fiasco may have had a chilling effect on the CIA's ability to spy elsewhere in Western Europe. People at the CIA suggest that the episode so angered the French that they may have shared information about the CIA's economic espionage with other European intelligence services.

The incident has prompted an investigation by the CIA's inspector-general, Fred Hitz, who is trying to determine whether agency officials failed to properly notify Mrs. Harriman of their activities. The ambassador has refused to comment.

People familiar with the case said Mr. Hitz is also trying to ascertain whether carelessness by the CIA agents in the field was responsible for the operation's exposure — what the CIA calls in spy jargon "poor tradecraft." His investigation is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

CIA officials would not talk about the case, and no one interviewed in connection with it agreed to speak on the record because most of the information about the episode remains classified.

But the case has frustrated senior lawmakers on Capitol Hill, some of whom complain that the CIA failed to keep Congress informed.

"They didn't tell us anything before the operation blew," said one member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "They only told us about this at the time that it was hitting the papers."

The case is said to be only the latest skirmish in an economic spy war that has been under way between the United States and France for years. U.S. officials accuse the French intelligence service of trying to pry industrial secrets out of U.S. corporations, angering both the CIA and the FBI.

The February episode is a striking example of the kind of problem the CIA will face as it tries to adapt to new demands now that the Soviet Union is gone, experts said. And in an era when economic competition is paramount, the line between friend and foe is likely to become increasingly blurred.

In the French operation, the CIA was, in effect, spying for Hollywood: At least part of the mission was reportedly intended to determine the strength of the French in television and telecommunications trade negotiations. The United States was opposed to French demands to restrict imports of U.S. television programming into Europe.

People familiar with the case said the operation was

See SPIES, Page 6

THE AMERICAS

An Odd Alliance Opposes Immigration Bill

Conservatives and Liberals Join With Businesses and Church

By Matthew Purdy
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As Congress considers some of the most severe anti-immigration measures since the 1920s, it is facing resistance from a surprising alliance of high-tech manufacturers, religious leaders, conservative think tanks, civil liberties organizations and tiny, grassroots immigrant groups.

From Microsoft, which is fighting limitations on visas for foreign computer scientists, to the Roman Catholic Church, which is battling for the rights of political refugees, the coalition is giving some left to the loosely organized opposition by immigrants, who belatedly realized that the mood of the country had turned against them.

"There's a wide array of groups that think the legal immigration system is not broken and doesn't need radical changes," said Ira Rubenstein, a senior lawyer for Microsoft.

It is a loose alliance, and each group has its own concerns with the Omnibus Immigration Bill that is before the House Judiciary Committee, and with similar proposals in the Senate. The diversity of the opposition reflects the broad sweep of the various congressional proposals, which be-

gan as an attack on illegal immigration and were broadened to restrict legal immigration as well.

Manufacturers, insisting that to remain competitive they need foreigners with special skills, oppose attempts to limit visas used by U.S. companies to hire foreign engineers, computer programmers and scientists.

Ethnic groups in cities across the country denounce a proposal that would cut the annual level of legal immigration by 30 percent and restrict immigrants' rights to bring their foreign relatives here.

Church organizations and immigration lawyers oppose pending cuts in the number of refugees and the rights of people seeking political asylum.

And a proposed national computer system to enable employers to check the legal status of prospective workers has drawn opposition both from civil liberties groups, which fear it would lead to discrimination, and from anti-regulation libertarians and business organizations, who see it as an expensive and invasive growth of government.

These groups do not speak with a single voice, and they do not have a single agenda. But the cumulative effect of their activities is expanding what was a one-sided debate about how immigrants are draining the American economy to consider the role

of immigrants in helping the country stay competitive in the global economy and in restoring forgotten inner-city neighborhoods.

While it is unclear whether they are having any impact beyond that, the opponents of the new restrictions seem to have pushed the Judiciary Committee to consider splitting the omnibus bill into two, one focusing on illegal immigration and the other on legal immigration.

Representatives have been lobbied from all sides. The Massachusetts Immigration and Refugee Advocacy Coalition and the Reebok Shoe Co. have lobbied Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat who sits on the Judiciary Committee.

The National Association of Manufacturers, Intel and the Cato Institute, a conservative study group in Washington, have lobbied Representative Lamar Smith, a Texas Republican whose legislation contains the strong restrictions.

The most interesting union is between traditionally liberal immigration groups and pro-growth, free-trade conservative organizations, which defend immigration as a matter of principle and espouse the virtues of most immigrants. They have always agreed on the benefits of immigration, but they rarely allied themselves publicly.

Simpson Cancels NBC Interview

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — O. J. Simpson on Wednesday canceled his live interview with NBC, the network's news anchor, Tom Brokaw, announced.

The interview would have been the first extensive interview since Mr. Simpson was acquitted of the murders of his former wife and her friend.

Mr. Brokaw went live on the air to announce the change, saying Mr. Simpson's lawyers decided that they could not abide by the original agreement for the interview.

NBC had said it would conduct the interview only if it were done with no ground rules. Mr. Simpson's lawyers did not immediately return telephone calls seeking more information.

Mr. Brokaw said Mr. Simpson's lawyers objected to the nature of the questions that NBC was going to ask. Mr. Simpson faces wrongful-death lawsuits that limit what he can say.

Mr. Simpson, who declined to take the stand during his yearlong trial, was to have

been asked about evidence, domestic abuse and other key issues, the president of NBC News, Andrew Lack, said Tuesday.

The interview promised to be a ratings bonanza for the network. But it also drew criticism, scared off advertisers and forced other networks to change programming.

Since Monday, when it announced the interview, NBC had been deluged with angry telephone calls, a spokeswoman said.

It has also faced organized protests, particularly from women's groups. In addition, some advertisers were so opposed to taking part in the other two hours of the program that they pulled commercials they had paid for in the programs the Simpson interview would have replaced.

Mr. Brokaw and Katie Couric were to question Mr. Simpson as part of a three-hour "Dateline NBC" special on Mr. Simpson, his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and Ronald L. Goldman. The live, one-hour interview, which was to run uninterrupted by commercials, would have been the centerpiece of the program.

Plan to Cut Medicare Is Backed By Doctors

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After receiving assurances that Medicare payments to doctors would be cut less than originally planned, the American Medical Association expressed support for a House Republican plan to redesign the medical plan for the elderly.

Leaders of the association issued a statement after meeting with the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, saying, "AMA endorses House GOP plan to transform Medicare."

Republicans in the House and Senate want to cut projected spending on Medicare by \$270 billion, or 14 percent, in the next seven years. Of that amount, \$26.4 billion would have come from strict new limits on Medicare payments for doctors' services.

Kirk B. Johnson, senior vice president of the association, said Tuesday night that the doctors would receive billions of dollars more than the Republicans had planned. But he and Mr. Gingrich refused to give details, and they would not specify which other groups might receive less money to make up the difference.

Mr. Gingrich had been wooing the doctors all summer in the hope of winning their endorsement for the Republicans' Medicare plan. But just last week — a few days after details of the plan were disclosed — spokesmen for the American Medical Association complained that it would not only slow the growth of Medicare payments to doctors, but actually reduce payments for many services.

In response, House Republicans made unspecified financial concessions to the doctors, and their support was apparently one result. Mr. Gingrich, thrilled with the endorsement, said it showed that the Republicans were willing to listen to suggestions from various interest groups.

The president of the association, Dr. Lonnie R. Bristow, said: "This legislation will expand choices for Medicare beneficiaries, allowing them to open medical savings accounts in conjunction with high-deductible insurance policies, enroll in private sector coverage plans or remain in the traditional Medicare program."

For the association, he said, the Republican plan "represents the end of a decade-long quest to put Medicare on a fiscally sound basis, as well as the beginning of a new journey toward delivery of appropriate quality care in a more fiscally prudent environment."

Dr. Bristow praised elements of the plan that would exempt doctors from antitrust laws in certain situations and limit payment of damages to some victims of medical malpractice.

The medical association sways votes on Capitol Hill. It has shrewd lobbyists and a political action committee that donates tens of thousands of dollars to congressional candidates. In the battle over President Bill Clinton's health plan, the association endorsed the goal of health insurance coverage for all Americans, but criticized many details of his plan and wavered in its support for his proposal that all employees be required to buy health insurance for their employees.

POLITICAL NOTES

Perot Voter Sign-Up Lags

LOS ANGELES — With less than two weeks to the qualifying deadline, preliminary voter-registration figures from California counties critical to Ross Perot's hopes of creating a new national political party indicate that the Texas billionaire's effort is falling far short of the goal.

To qualify in California, the first and perhaps most critical test of the proposed new party's appeal, Mr. Perot and his supporters must register 89,007 new party members by Oct. 24. But on Tuesday, voter registrars for Orange and San Diego counties reported that only 437 people had signed up so far as new members of the Reform Party.

Los Angeles County officials said that as of Oct. 5, the latest data they had available, Reform Party backers had submitted only 22 registrations. County officials said they would not have a new tally until Friday.

The Secretary of State's Office declined to provide statewide totals, but the three Southern California counties provided nearly half of the 2.3 million votes Mr. Perot received in the state when he ran as an independent presidential candidate in 1992. (LAT)

A New Zeal for Tax Cuts

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee will approve the full \$245 billion, seven-year Republican tax cut, dismissing speculation that the proposal's cost would be trimmed to moderate a loose band of conservatives and moderates uneasy with the plan, according to Republican leaders in the Senate.

The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said to reporters: "We're at \$245 billion." The chairman of the committee, William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, pledged that the package would include practically all of the tax provisions in the House-passed version — including a \$500-a-child tax credit, a reduction in the capital gains tax rate and a raft of tax breaks for businesses.

But Republican leaders are considering ideas for reducing the cost of the tax credit by lowering the income eligibility cutoff for families to \$100,000 a year, from \$200,000, and by making the credit temporary, sources said.

Away From Politics

• Flight attendants who struck American Airlines in 1993 have won a 17 percent pay increase over six years. In addition, the 20,000-member Association of Professional Flight Attendants retained their vacation time and most of the work rules that American had sought to change. (NYT)

• The removal of Doris Duke's former butler and the United States Trust Co. as executors of the late tobacco heiress's \$1.2 billion estate by a surrogate court was upheld by a New York state appeals court. Last May, Surrogate Eve Preminger dismissed the butler, Bernard Lafferty, from his duties as executor after ruling in Surrogate's Court in Manhattan that he was using Miss Duke's immense fortune to finance his own "profligate life-style." (NYT)

• An 88-year-old woman died after being stung by hundreds of Africanized honey bees.

Meanwhile, a new element in the proceedings was announced Wednesday when the White House accused congressional Republican leaders of breaking off informal talks on a compromise budget.

"They broke off discussions," the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said when asked whether the budget talks were at a standstill. (WP, Reuters)

Gramm in Hanging Mood

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Senator Phil Gramm is upping the ante in his bid for the Cuban American Republican vote in southern Florida.

Wearing a borrowed guayabera while campaigning in Miami's Little Havana section, the Texas senator expanded on the position of some of the other contenders for the Republican presidential nomination that President Fidel Castro of Cuba be barred from traveling to the United Nations in New York.

"The only purpose that we should allow Fidel Castro into America for is to put him in prison or to hang him," Mr. Gramm said, according to the Miami Herald.

Mr. Castro applied for a visa Monday to attend the United Nations' 50th anniversary festivities, the State Department said Tuesday, adding that the application was under review.

In New York, Cardinal John O'Connor of the Roman Catholic Church expressed a willingness to meet with Mr. Castro, the cardinal's spokesman said. The spokesman, Joseph Zwilling, said the Cuban government had made no request for such a meeting. "The cardinal, as is his custom, would be willing to meet with him, if it's possible," he said. (WP, NYT)

Quote / Unquote

President Bill Clinton, in a speech Wednesday to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund: "There are those who say that American should simply erect a wall and live within its own borders economically and, when it comes to foreign policy, we should just go it alone. But, my fellow citizens of our shared planet, economic interdependence is a fact of life." (AP)

The bees swarmed from the wall of a vacant house as Mary Williams walked home from her sister's house near Mesa, Arizona. (AP)

• The award of more than \$8 million to a man whose liver was damaged by a combination of wine and Extra-Strength Tylenol was upheld by a U.S. appeals court in Richmond, Virginia. McNeil-P.P.C. Inc., makers of the acetaminophen pain reliever, claimed Antonio Benedi failed to prove that Tylenol caused his injuries. (AP)

• Four boys have admitted to building the illegal campfire that is being blamed for setting off a wildfire that destroyed 40 homes and burned 12,354 acres in a Northern California seashore park. (AP)

• NASA will try for a fifth time to launch the space shuttle Columbia on a laboratory-research mission Saturday. Columbia has been grounded for two weeks by a leaky engine valve, sluggish hydraulics, and most recently, a failed computer signal-relay box. A hurricane also caused one delay. (AP)

TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE

It's never been easier to subscribe and save with our new toll free service. Just call us today at 05 437 437.

THE MOST 1001100011011 PHONE.

NOKIA
2110

Some digital cellular phones are more digital than others.

For GSM data transmission with your portable computer, the Nokia 2110 is the only phone to offer you almost unlimited compatibility and trouble-free connections with automatic error correction.

The Nokia Cellular Data Card connects your Nokia 2110 phone to your PC or Macintosh via the PCMCIA slot.

If you don't have this slot, or if you use a small palmtop organizer, what you need is the Nokia Data Card Expander.

The Nokia 2110. The most compatible phone.

NOKIA
CONNECTING PEOPLE

<http://www.nokia.com/>



ASIA

Japan Again Defends Annexation of Korea as Legal

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government raised new questions Wednesday about its commitment for past militarism by insisting that its annexation of Korea in 1910 was legal and was not forced on the Korean people.

This assertion, which ignores the role of Japanese troops in forcing the annexation, raises new questions about Japan's willingness to come to terms with its past.

The statement Wednesday from Tokyo would be equivalent to the German government's declaring that its invasion of France during World War II had been legal and amicable, because agreements were signed between Germany and the puppet government in Vichy.

The assertions Wednesday by a government spokesman are likely to add to anger in Asia over Japan's reluctance to apologize for wartime brutality, and confirm the loathing that many Koreans and Chinese feel for Japan.

The latest dispute began when Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama said in Parliament on Thursday that the 1910 Japan-Korea treaty of annexation had been signed in a legally valid way. This reflected Japan's long-standing ar-

gument, but it was surprising because Mr. Murayama had appeared to be one of the few Japanese politicians genuinely remorseful for Japan's militarism.

South Koreans and North Koreans bitterly criticized Mr. Murayama's remarks, but Wednesday the Japanese government expanded on them. As translated by the Kyodo news agency, Koken Nosaka, the chief cabinet secretary and the government's chief spokesman, said at a press conference that the annexation of Korea had been completed according to legal procedures rather than under compulsion without regard to the will of the Korean people.

It may be possible to argue that the 1910 agreement was legal in a narrow sense, in that it was signed by a Korean prime minister — albeit a Japanese puppet. But history books are virtually unanimous that it was forced on Korea by military means.

Japan had earlier assassinated a Korean queen and, by military pressure in 1905, forced the country to become a protectorate of Japan. Tokyo then dissolved the Korean Army before drafting the annexation treaty and compelling its puppet officials to agree.

Even Japanese school textbooks, which are screened by the government and are widely

criticized abroad as playing down Japanese misconduct, acknowledge that annexation was forced on Korea.

"Japan annexed Korea in the face of strong opposition from the Koreans themselves," says one elementary school textbook, while a junior high school textbook says, "In 1910, Japan forced Korea to sign a treaty that made it a colony of Japan."

Mr. Nosaka did say Wednesday that Japan was deeply sorry for the pain inflicted during Japan's colonial rule of Korea, from 1910 to 1945, when Koreans were enslaved and massacred. He added that Prime Minister Murayama was determined to enjoy good relationships with North and South Korea.

The authorities in South and North Korea had no immediate reaction to Mr. Nosaka's comments. However, they had earlier condemned Mr. Murayama's remarks.

"The Korean government has always said that the 1910 annexation treaty between Korea and Japan was signed under coercion and was against the will of the Korean people," the Korean government said Tuesday. "Therefore it was invalid from the very beginning."

The North Koreans condemned Mr. Murayama with even harsher language, condemning

"the outbursts of the Japanese prime minister" in an article Monday in the Communist Party newspaper.

"The utterances of the Japanese prime minister show that it is an invariable state policy of Japan to take the road to overseas aggression and expansion without admitting her past crimes," the newspaper declared.

The newspaper recalled Mr. Murayama's apology for Japanese wartime aggression, issued on Aug. 15 on the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, calling it an effort to "deceive the international community."

Mr. Murayama's August statement, the first unambiguous apology by a Japanese prime minister for wartime brutality, had been praised around the world. It contrasted with a parliamentary resolution that expressed only "remorse" or "reflection" for "aggressive-like actions" committed by Japan during the war.

In June, a former foreign minister, Michio Watanabe, caused a furor in South Korea by suggesting that the 1910 treaty had been concluded "harmoniously." After violent protests in Korea, including a firebombing of a Japanese cultural center in Seoul, Mr. Watanabe apologized and said he should not have used the word "harmoniously."

Photo Is Published Of Cracks in Atoll

Compiled by Our Staff From Outposts
RENNES, France — The newspaper Ouest-France on Wednesday carried a photograph of a huge crack in coral at France's nuclear testing site on Mururoa Atoll, which it said had been taken by a diver in the 1980s.

The picture of a three-meter-wide fissure, which the paper said ran for several kilometers, seemed certain to fuel a debate over the safety of the current series of underground blasts at Mururoa and Fangataua.

Ouest-France quoted experts as saying the fissure was created by blasts carried out under the coral rim of the atoll that were discontinued in 1986. Tests at both atolls have been carried out since then in rock deep beneath the lagoons.

The newspaper stressed that the crack was in the coral and not in the volcanic basalt deep below sea level where the nuclear devices are exploded and their radioactive debris is trapped.

The government last week accused the newspaper Le Monde of lying and threatened court action after it published a map of alleged cracks in the rock under Mururoa. Le Monde stood by its assertion that the cracks could be torn open by explosions.

Ouest-France, in its report, said: "Here is a photo that shows that cracks exist in the coral massif of Mururoa, although Hervé de Charette, the foreign minister, told the National Assembly on Oct. 4 that 'No crack of any kind has ever been found.'"

France's Atomic Energy Commission has admitted that there were cracks in the coral but insisted that they posed no threat.

Ouest-France said that there was no risk of radioactivity leaking out through the coral cracks. "The real, if not the only, threat these fissures present is that of a landslide that could be triggered by a tidal wave," it said.

(Reuters, AFP)



IN STEP WITH SELF-RULE — Honor guards practicing Wednesday near Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum for the anniversary of Hanoi's liberation.

Murayama to Press For Okinawa Cuts

TOKYO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama said Wednesday that he would ask the United States to reduce its U.S. military presence on Okinawa when he meets President Bill Clinton in Japan next month.

American servicemen on Okinawa have come under intense scrutiny since three soldiers were arrested last month for allegedly raping a 12-year-old girl there.

The incident has sparked protests across the country and given opponents of the military alliance between Japan and the United States a potent argument.

Hoping to quiet the uproar, Mr. Murayama said he would seek discussions on reducing the U.S. military presence when he meets Mr. Clinton at the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

Speaking in Parliament, the prime minister denounced the rape as "disgusting" and said he understood Okinawans' anger over it and the "onerous base-related incidents" there over the years.

"It is said that Okinawa is located within the bases," he

added, referring to the heavy concentration of U.S. facilities on the small, southern Japanese island.

Under a mutual security treaty, about 45,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed in Japan, nearly 30,000 of them on Okinawa. Almost 75 percent of the land set aside for the U.S. military installations in Japan is on Okinawa.

Tensions between U.S. forces and local residents are always high on Okinawa and have been particularly strong since the rape because of several recent harrowing and the murder of an Okinawan woman by a Marine in May.

The U.S. military was further embarrassed by the arrest last month of a sailor who allegedly exposed himself to a schoolgirl during a port call in Nagasaki.

The three servicemen accused of the rape — two Marines and a sailor — are in Japanese custody awaiting trial. If convicted, they could face a maximum sentence of life in prison.

Officials on both sides have indicated a willingness to make cutbacks on Okinawa, probably by relocating some smaller facilities to other parts of Japan.

Burmese Dissident Wins Post

RANGOON — Burma's democracy leader, Daw Aung San Sun Kyi, has been reappointed general secretary of the party she helped found seven years ago, party sources said Wednesday.

The dissident, who was released from six years of house arrest in July, was reappointed leader of the National League for Democracy at a party meeting Tuesday, the sources said. The party swept a 1990 election but the result was ignored by the ruling junta, which reacted by cracking down on pro-democracy movements.

Two other senior party members released from prison in March, Tin Oo and Kyi Maung, were appointed vice chairmen.

Macao Blocks China on Suspects

MACAO — The supreme court of the Portuguese enclave of Macao on Wednesday rejected China's extradition requests for two suspected criminals.

The decision was made after Portugal's constitutional court in Lisbon ruled in July that the two suspects' extradition would be unconstitutional, the Portuguese news agency Lusa said. The Portuguese constitution bans the extradition of suspects to countries where they could face the death penalty.

The two suspects, Yeung Yu-leung and Lei Chan-wah, both of Hong Kong, could be tried in Macao for the crimes they are alleged to have committed in China, the news agency said. Mr. Yeung is accused of murder and Mr. Lei of trafficking in drugs.

Taipei Delays Military Exercise

TAIPEI — Taiwan has postponed military exercises scheduled in November for at least two months, Defense Minister Chiang Chung-ling said Wednesday. But he said the annual maneuver would take place before June.

Observers saw the move as an attempt to avoid further antagonizing China at a time of already tense relations. China staged two missile drills off the northern coast of Taiwan in June and July. Taiwan has staged several military exercises in response, moves that some feared could invite a serious military retaliation by Beijing.

East Timor Appeals for Help

DILI, East Timor — The governor of East Timor, Ahilio Soares, urged Indonesia's security forces Wednesday to restore order after gangs of youths rampaged through the capital in the worst unrest in the territory this year.

Mr. Soares said the rioting followed the killing Monday of a civil servant and the revenge slaying of a youth.

Cambodia Shakeup Lauded

PHNOM PENH — Diplomats and foreign observers here Wednesday hailed the Cambodian government's demotion and dismissal of 85 percent of its police generals as a major step toward reform.

"We see this as a good move, a part of and a continuation of military reform that should contribute to the efficiency of the police," a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said.

For the Record

A North Korean army colonel has defected to South Korea through an unnamed Southeast Asian country, the South's intelligence chief said Wednesday.

Four Westerners held hostage by guerrillas in Kashmir spent their 100th day in captivity with no end to their ordeal in sight, officials in Srinagar, India, said.

VOICES From Asia

Chris Patten, governor of Hong Kong, addressing the Legislative Council: "I hope that the future sovereign power will... talk to members of this council — to all members of this council — who are better placed than most to help others understand the key to Hong Kong's success."

Kim Dae Jung, a South Korean opposition leader: "It is worrisome that confrontation between South and North Korea has increased in spite of the resolution of North Korea's nuclear problem."

Toxic Fumes Fell New Zealanders

WELLINGTON — At least 50 people were treated at hospitals Wednesday after a fire and explosion at a New Zealand insecticide plant sent toxic fumes into the atmosphere, emergency officials said.

More than 700 people living near the Auckland plant were evacuated from their homes as

fire fighters battled the blaze.

Fifteen of the injured were kept overnight for observation.

Most complained of breathing and eye problems and dizziness.

Firemen used special clothing and breathing apparatus because the insecticide involved in the blaze was highly toxic.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Attention visitors from the U.S.!



If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it at home? Same-day delivery available in key U.S. cities.

Call (1) 800 882 2884 (In New York call 212 752 3591) Herald Tribune

BAREME AS 24 on 12 OCTOBER 1995. For more information, contact your local agent or write to: BAREME AS 24, 10 rue de la République, 75001 Paris, France.

FRANCE (zone C) on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4% U.K. zone 8 on 11/1 - TVA 17.5% (incl 8% GO 3.2% PDP 1.3% SCOT 1.4% ALEMANIA (zone C) on 11/1 - TVA 15% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

BELOUE on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4% ESPAGNE on 11/1 - TVA 10% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

ALGERIE on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

ALGERIE on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

ALGERIE on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

ALGERIE on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

ALGERIE on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

ALGERIE on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

ALGERIE on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

ALGERIE on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

ALGERIE on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

ALGERIE on 11/1 - TVA 20.6% GO 3.2% PDP 2.2% SCOT 1.4%

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFSHORE BANKS
INSURANCE COMPANIES
COMPANIES & TRUSTS
ASSET PROTECTION
IMMIGRATION/PASSPORTS
TRADE - FINANCE

ASTON CORPORATE
TRUSTS LTD
19 Peel Road, Drogheda, Co. Dub.
Tel: 01424 624591
Fax: 01424 625126
London Tel: (171) 272 8464
Fax: (171) 233 1519

IRISH NON-RESIDENT
COMPANIES €195
Ideal tax-avoidance vehicles.
Low profile, tax free & European.
Suitable for holding, controlling & value
activities. For immediate service contact:

Eliah Murphy, Director, Sovereign
Company Services, 24 Fitzwilliam
Square, Dublin 2, Ireland.
Tel: +353 1 6618490 Fax 6618493

WE URGENTLY REQUIRE
1. Currencies, GP currencies or others
2. Promissory Notes
3. Letters of Credit
4. Certificate of Shareholder
5. Other Financial Instruments
Daily fax details to: 027-332971

OFFSHORE BANK CLASS A US\$ 30000
Class A US\$ 15000, low fee venue.
Limited number available immediately.
Call Canada (416) 816-9995 24 hr. or
Tel: 416 816 9995 24 hr. or 1777 or
London 0171 394 5157

OFFSHORE COMPANIES For Free
Information, call 44 181 748 6538
(computer fax) or 44 181 748 6538

BUSINESS SERVICES
Save 20% and more compared
to local phone companies.
Call from home, office, car,
even from a payphone. Check our rates
for any country and see how
you can start saving today.

Call us now and we'll
call you right back!

Tel 1-206-284-8600
Fax 1-206-282-6666
Lines open 24 hours.
Agents welcome!

Call us now and we'll
call you right back!

Tel 1-206-284-8600
Fax 1-206-282-6666
Lines open 24 hours.
Agents welcome!

Call us now and we'll
call you right back!

Tel 1-206-284-8600
Fax 1-206-282-6666
Lines open 24 hours.
Agents welcome!

Call us now and we'll
call you right back!

Tel 1-206-284-8600
Fax 1-206-282-6666
Lines open 24 hours.
Agents welcome!

Call us now and we'll
call you right back!

Tel 1-206-284-8600
Fax 1-206-282-6666
Lines open 24 hours.
Agents welcome!

Call us now and we'll
call you right back!

BUSINESS TRAVEL

1st/2nd/3rd Class Frequent Travellers
Worldwide. Up to 50% off. No con-
ditions, no restrictions. Immediate Canada
Tel: 514-341-7277 Fax 514-341-7998
Email: 01154@MUSICA.MCCLLO

CAPITAL AVAILABLE
WORLDWIDE COMMERCIAL
FINANCING OFFER
Innovative financing arrangements for
PROJECT FINANCE, VENTURE
CAPITAL, LEASING, ASSET BASED
FINANCE, TRADE FINANCE ETC.
(Specializing in Shipbuilding/Aircraft/
Manufacturing & Cross Border/
Emerging Market projects)
No large fees!
For complete details & terms, please
fax brief synopsis to: 44 1202 75172

CRIME BUREAU WARREN
NEW FRANK
Some newspapers no longer accept ads
for "black and white" crime news
advertisements and "confidential" details.
It's a time for you to order.
McGraw-Hill's Crime & Justice
6227 62nd Ave. S. Suite 100
Minneapolis, MN 55412
Tel: 612 338 1111 Fax: 612 338 1112

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE
SWITZERLAND
LAKE GENÈVE & ALPS
Sole to represent authorized
our specialty since 1975

Attractive properties in MONTREUX,
VEVEY, YVERDON, Nyon, etc. 1 to 5 bed-
rooms, 500,000 to 3.5 mil.
BRIAT, S.A.
St. Mandrier, CH-1211 Geneva 2
Tel: 41 22 734 15 40, Fax 734 12 20

REAL ESTATE
TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA FURNISHED

Embassy Service
YOUR REAL ESTATE
AGENT IN PARIS
Tel: (1) 47 20 30 05

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
Specialized
Furnished apartments, 3 months & more
or unfurnished, residential areas.
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25
Fax: (1) 45 63 37 01

AT HOME IN PARIS
PARIS PRIMO
apartments to rent furnished or not
Sole & Property Management Service
25 Av. Montaigne 75008 Paris. Tel: 1-4611020
Tel: (1) 45 63 25 60

METRO PORT ROYAL, Square de la
Royale, 2 rooms, modern, quiet,
furnished, high ceiling, 2 bedrooms, 2
baths, parking, 720,000. (1) 43 29 60 61

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

RE SAINT LOUIS
B&B, OR GITE, exceptional apart-
ment with superb location, garden,
fireplace, high ceiling, 2 bedrooms, 2
baths, parking, 720,000. (1) 43 29 60 61

BRATISLAVA, 250 YRS OLD, 200 sqm
house for rent, 1200 sqm, modern
garden, 17 miles SOUTH OF PARIS.
Recently redecorated, FURNISHED OR
NOT. 9712800. Tel: 01 60 82 11 30

HEALTH/MEDICAL SERVICES

HOPE FOR MEN
SMALL PENS
PROBLEMS OF IMPOTENCY?

A perfectly developed method to treat
sexual problems for men. A large
operative intervention requires the
consent of the penis, restore its
function and solve your problems. In-
creased of the penis and greatly for
the disappearance of hard or painful
erections. We guarantee no further
pain, no scars, no operation needed,
no fee for the first information.
You can see on a video cassette the
result of a penis enlargement and a
durable improvement of potency. Order
the video cassette (price US\$ 150) per
registered letter or postal order. Please
allow 2 weeks for delivery.
INFO-201 N. Toulonville, MD,
POB 418, CH-1202 Zurich, Switzerland.
Tel: +41 22 55 54 54 from 9am to 6pm
and 2 pm and 6 pm (CET).

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVORCE IN 1 DAY, No travel, Visa
Box 377, Seattle, WA 98101 USA
Tel: 206/463-8387 Fax: 206/463-0182

LOW COST FLIGHTS
WORLD AVIATION - SCHEDULED
FLIGHTS, 1st, business, economy, or
lowest fares. Tel: 811 513 513

OLYMPIC RENTALS
ATLANTA SUMMER GAMES,
12 hours, wedding, business, or
any other occasion. Rates start at
\$100 per hour. For info call
404-352-4338 Fax 404-352-8111 USA

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

International
Herald Tribune
ads work

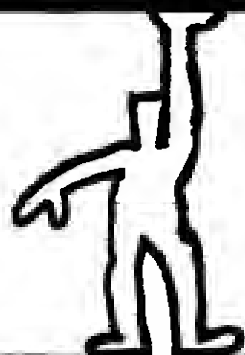
International
Herald Tribune
ads work

CONFERENCES & EXHIBITIONS
12-17 DECEMBER 1995

BAHAMAS OFFSHORE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND INVESTMENT CONFERENCE

Sponsored by the International Herald Tribune with Bahamas' top Private Banks, Trust Companies, Mutual Funds, Investment Advisors, and Securities Firms. For investors, pension funds managers, traders and all seeking a tax-free jurisdiction. Sponsors include The Royal Bank of Scotland, Coopers & Lybrand, Moss Peterson, and The Bahamas Investment Authority. Conference offers two days of speakers, two full days of private briefings with private bankers, trust officers and investment professionals. Cost: US\$1,0

So who insures the insurance?



Position available.

The crown pillar of our worldwide business is our people. Their strength lies in the diversity of their backgrounds: they've studied the certainties of uncertainty (and vice versa) in every discipline from architecture to zoology.

So we're proud to have all 7,000 of them: they're good at their math, they speak several languages, and they're at home around the globe.

But for all their skills in abstract thinking, they also have a

healthy knack for pragmatism, practiced daily on the job.

Maybe that's what makes Swiss Re a different, more responsive kind of reinsurer. And one of the global leaders in the business.

And there's more. If you want to build your strength and share in ours, dear Bachelors, Masters and Doctors of tomorrow, write in: we're hiring.

For those just looking for more information:
fax +41 1 285 40 98.

Swiss Re



INTERNATIONAL

Inquiry Into Train Sabotage Explores Grudge as Motive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HYDER, Arizona — Workers started clearing the wreckage of the derailed Amtrak train Wednesday as federal investigators tried to determine whether the sabotage that killed one person and wounded 100 others was an act of terrorism aimed at the government or the terrible handiwork of someone with a grudge.

One source close to the investigation said authorities were "leaning a little bit more toward an inside job, either a railroad employee or an employee combined with an outside group." Another source cited railroad merger plans and said: "Employees could be laid off. Employees could be disgruntled."

But another source said the investigators had not made a determination. "We're still open-minded. We're out leaning in any direction yet. We're looking at railroad employees and radical groups," he said.

The FBI director, Louis J. Freeh, was asked on his way out of a Washington briefing Wednesday if he expected to arrest "the guys" responsible for the derailment soon.

"Guys?" Mr. Freeh responded, underlining that the bureau has not reached conclusions about whether one or more persons were in-

involved or even the sex of the saboteur or saboteurs.

A manifesto left at the crash site was critical of local and federal police. But a government source said it differed in style from what investigators have come to expect from militant anti-government groups. A passenger who saw the manifesto said it appeared to be "sarcastically poetic."

At the wreckage, in and along the sides of a rocky, sun-leached ravine 27 miles (43 kilometers) east of this small desert town, cranes began lifting the overturned coaches so investigators could look under them. Sections of track were unloaded from flatbed trucks to replace the segment the saboteurs had damaged.

The train, carrying 248 passengers and 20 crew members from Miami to Los Angeles, hit tracks that had been loosened and moved from a section above the ravine. Its two locomotives managed to cross a trestle over the ravine and stay on the rails. But several of its cars left the tracks, and three tumbled into the wash.

A sleeping car attendant was killed. Amtrak said about 100 other people, including several children, were injured, five of them critically. Many were in cars that fell 30 feet (9 meters) into the ravine.

The FBI sent about 90 agents to the site, which made this the agency's second-highest crime scene investigation after the bombing last April of an Oklahoma City federal building. The FBI is calling the probe "Operation Splitrail."

The manifesto discovered at the crash site mentioned federal raids on the Branch Davidian religious group near Waco, Texas, and on a family at Ruby Ridge, Idaho.

Investigators said the manifesto was signed "Sons of the Gestapo" or "Sons of Gestapo." Terrorism experts said they knew of no such group.

On Wednesday, Randy Weaver, the white separatist at the center of the siege at Ruby Ridge, issued a statement denouncing the sabotage and saying he had never heard of "Sons of Gestapo." "I am angry that anyone would use the tragedy that occurred to my family as some kind of justification for further senseless killing and more tragedy," said Mr. Weaver, whose wife and 14-year-old son were killed along with a federal marshal in the 1992 siege. "I hope that the persons who derailed that train and killed and seriously injured innocent people will be caught and tried and brought to justice."

Michele Cruz, 29, a nurse from Sacramento, California, who was a passenger on the train, said she, too, had seen a copy of the manifesto.

As she walked along the tracks after the crash, Ms. Cruz said, she spotted a man with a red beard and mustache who was guarding it. She said she did not know who the man was.

The message, she said, "started out as something like you read in a book, how people are victimized, something about as the lights go down in the night, the mothers and daughters begin to pray, possibly kneel to pray."

Ms. Cruz said the message was on a standard sheet of white typing paper. "The biggest impression on me was it was like brand new," she said. "It didn't look like it had been thrown around the desert."

The note was not handwritten but typed, perhaps by a computer printer, said a source close to the federal investigation. The source said its style differed from the usual rhetoric of anti-government militants. Another source agreed and described the message as two paragraphs long and "almost literary, poetic" in style. (LAT, AP)

China Ready to Fight On Taiwan and Tibet, Singapore's Lee Says

Agence France-Press

SINGAPORE — Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister, said in an interview published Wednesday that China was ready to go to war over Taiwan and Tibet.

The former prime minister, who has close ties with senior Chinese leaders, said he was told during a visit to Beijing in August that Taiwan will not be allowed to use ties with the United States as a lever to pursue independence.

Mr. Lee said Chinese officials told him that if Taiwan persisted with such efforts, "we cannot rule out the use of force."

Mr. Lee gave the interview to Global Viewpoint, a commentary service of the Los Angeles Times, which was serialized by Singapore's Straits Times.

Mr. Lee said Washington had touched sore points on Taiwan and Tibet, and "the Chinese have thus responded ferociously."

"This is a very dangerous zone to prod," he said. "Anything that threatens China's unity is cause for war."

He said that Beijing was ready to compromise on disputes like trade and intellectual property rights. "But if the U.S. interferes with the unity of China, that is a hostile act," he said. "They will respond, and damn the consequences."

"The U.S. must simply accept that Tibet is part of China," Mr. Lee said. "It should stop challenging that."

"If the Dalai Lama is led to believe through five-minute photo opportunities with President Clinton that he can act like Lee Teng-hui, China will not sit idly by," as the Chinese put it.

Lee Teng-hui is Taiwan's president. The Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibet, met with President Bill Clinton at the White House on Sept. 13.

Horrors in Bosnia Follow Old Cycle

'None of These People Know What Human Rights Are'

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

GORICA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Muslim woman with dyed blonde hair was happy to learn that her hometown, Sanski Most, was captured Tuesday by forces of the Muslim-led government army.

The Serbs — the ones who kicked her out of her house, forced her to sleep outside for a week, stole everything she had and sent her across a minefield — were themselves on the run now.

The only problem, she said, was her husband. The last time she saw him was more than a week ago. Paramilitary troops from neighboring Serbia took him away with the rest of the men when they "cleansed" the Muslims from Sanski Most. They also grabbed most of the Muslim men from Prijedor and Bosanski Novi, two nearby cities. Then they kicked her and more than 6,000 women, children and elderly men out of northern Bosnia.

In the latest spasm of "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia, thousands of Muslim women, children and old people have poured into villages such as Goric near the Muslim-held central Bosnian town of Zenica, the victims of Serbian expulsion from northern Bosnia.

More than 1,000 Muslim men are missing, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Only one man between 17 and 65 years old has arrived in the area since the expulsions began Friday. A 48-year-old businessman, he bought his freedom from Serbian paramilitaries for \$500.

The cruelty on all sides of Bosnia's divide underscores a main point that seems to escape Western negotiators who speak of the necessity of ensuring human rights as they try to secure a peace deal.

"None of these people know what human rights are," said Monique Tuffell, who runs the Zenica office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "They — and I mean all sides — have no idea how to treat people."

In Goric, evidence of lack of respect for human rights was plainly evident. Women huddled in small groups. Some still shook with tears as they remem-

bered their exodus from Serb-controlled lands.

The story of one woman, Zuzma, was illustrative of the rest.

Serbian paramilitaries led by Zeljko Razanovic — known as Arkan — a Yugoslav gang leader with close ties to President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, barged into her house in Sanski Most on Sept. 22 and told her that she had five minutes to leave.

The Serbian thugs told Zuzma to go to the village of Schovci, just north of Sanski Most. For a while they found shelter there in the house of a friend. But when the friend was also expelled, the Muslim group — which had swelled to more than 20 people — had no place to go. They camped out, sleeping on the ground and living through a week of rain.

On Sunday, huses with license plates from Vukovar, a Serbian-held city in eastern Croatia where Arkan has a base, arrived in the town. The Serbs separated husbands, sons over 17 and fathers, generally below 65, Zuzma said.

Arkan's men then moved the women onto the huses and off they went arriving in the town of Blatnica, about 100 kilometers (about 60 miles) away. During the trip, Serbian soldiers stopped the huses on numerous occasions, stealing every piece of jewelry they could find. Ms. Tuffell said her office had received "credible" reports from two teenage girls, 16 and 17, that they had been raped along the way.

From Blatnica, the women, children and elderly ran another gauntlet of horror and tough times. More Serbs stole whatever remaining goods or money they had. Then leaving Serb territory, they were forced to cross — single file — over a makeshift bridge of logs that spanned a river swollen with rain. Zuzma said she witnessed one woman fall into the waters.

When Zuzma's children first saw soldiers from the mostly Muslim army on this side of the battlelines, they began shouting and tried to run toward the men. Zuzma did not believe it and held them back.

"Then we realized it was true," she said. "We were safe. We all began crying."



A young man in Sarajevo taking advantage of the calm there Wednesday to cut firewood for the approaching winter.

TRUCE: Cease-Fire Is Signed as Thousands Flee Last-Minute Fighting

Continued from Page 1

struggle for freedom, honor and existence of the Serb people," Serbian authorities in the threatened town of Prijedor said.

The mayor of Banja Luka, Predrag Radic, said the Serbs would fight "for every building and every street."

The International Committee of the Red Cross said 40,000 Serbs were on the move.

On the other side of the lines, the Serbs were rushing to expel up to 20,000 non-Serbs remaining in northern Bosnia, aid officials said Wednesday.

Aggravating their plight, many Muslim refugees struggling into government territory are being sent against their will to resettle unstable frontline areas, UN and Red Cross workers said.

Bosnian Serbs were separat-

ing draft-age Muslim and Croat men from families being expelled, they said, and there were alarming reports of summary executions and rapes.

Aid officials predicted that even when a cease-fire began, it probably would not stop the brutal, last-minute effort to redraw Bosnia's ethnic map permanently.

"The expulsions are picking up, and we essentially ex-

pect that, within the next two weeks, all minorities will be expelled from the Banja Luka region," said Kris Janowski of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

"In the latest wave, we see no grain of humanity," said John Sparrow, a spokesman in Sarajevo for the International Committee of the Red Cross.

(Reuters, AP)

COLONY: Patten Shows Hong Kong He Has No Plans to Leave Quietly

Continued from Page 1

peak of his popularity, with a 64.1 percent approval rating, according to a poll by Hong Kong University that was published Wednesday in the Eastern Express newspaper.

This week, the poll showed, Mr. Patten's approval rating is at a record-low 53.1 percent.

With his public support waning, with less than two years left in his governorship and with much of the diplomatic activity over Hong Kong's future shifted to London for talks between the Chinese and British foreign ministers, local commentators have speculated that Mr. Patten has become marginalized.

And this week, Sir Percy Cradock, the former British ambassador to Beijing who helped negotiate Hong Kong's handover to China, added his voice to the criticism. He said Mr. Patten "is being rapidly mar-

ginalized as the Chinese and British governments work together to reduce the damage his reforms have done."

"You now have the spectacle of the incredible shrinking governor," Sir Percy said in a local radio interview.

Mr. Patten, however, showed Wednesday that he had no plans to shrink away for the rest of his term. He spent part of his speech outlining how he expected to work with the new, more independent-minded legislature. The legislature is dominated by the Democratic Party and by independents, who have challenged the colonial government's historic monopoly on policy-making and promised not to be a "rubber stamp" for the executive.

Individual members have vowed to introduce bills on everything from changing the make-up of the future Hong Kong supreme court and writing a local bill of rights to trying to force the Chinese Com-

munist Party to make its activities public in the colony.

The governor said he hoped to work with the lawmakers "by consensus, whenever possible." He said "consensus" meant legislators "being ready to give their broad support to the government's program and the government, for its part, taking as much account as it can of members' views."

But the governor made it clear that in this "final phase" of the transition to Chinese rule he is still the colony's chief executive. He said he would not hesitate to use his veto power to kill legislation that he deemed out of Hong Kong's interests.

"Refusing to assent to legislation would be a difficult decision for me to make," Mr. Patten said. "However, I would not shrink from doing so in a particular case if it were my honest view that this course of action would be in the best interests of Hong Kong."

SPIES: A Post-War Fumble

Continued from Page 1

blown when the French uncovered one of the spies, a part-time contract employee for the CIA. The French trailed her, eventually connecting her with the four CIA case officers, who were operating under diplomatic cover from the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

The French never arrested any of the agents and, after the publicity surrounding the case died down, allowed them to quietly leave the country.

The potential for spy wars among allies in the post-Cold

War era seems to be generating friction throughout Europe. According to New Republic magazine, the director of central intelligence, John M. Deutch, was warned during a trip to Bonn in the summer that German officials would fight CIA economic espionage efforts inside their country. They also demanded that the CIA scale back its staff in Germany.

People familiar with the case said Mr. Deutch also traveled to Paris this summer in an effort to smooth relations with France and with Mrs. Harman.

CHECHNYA: Accord Suspended

Continued from Page 1

day night that he did not take the Chechen declaration seriously because Mr. Dudayev had made similar statements before. Mr. Volysky called for a meeting among all sides next week.

But the Chechen negotiator, Khozh-Akhmed Yarikhanov, said in Grozny that the peace talks had been suspended because they were "broken by the Russian side long ago," the news agency Interfax reported. "It is in vain to sign new agreements when old ones are neglected," he added.

Under the agreement, a truce was to begin July 30 and all prisoners were to be exchanged. The Chechen separatists were to be disarmed in return for gradual withdrawal of most Russian troops from the rebel region 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) south of Moscow. In fact, the prisoner exchange, the disarmament and the troop pullout have all been delayed and sporadic fighting has continued.

Both sides have blamed the other — and extremists on each side — for violations of the accord.

Although it seemed in July that Russia and the Chechen separatists had exhausted themselves in the bloody conflict, which claimed tens of thousands of lives, both sides now appear to be on the verge of more fighting.

An unidentified Chechen negotiator told Interfax that some Chechen guerrillas were planning an attack similar to the bloody assault on a hospital in the provincial town of Budenkovsk in June that led to the peace talks.

No one has taken responsibility for the bomb attack on General Romanov.

It was the second bomb blast directed at a senior Russian official in recent weeks. The first target, Oleg Lobov, Mr. Yeltsin's special envoy to Chechnya, escaped without serious injury.

100 Islamic Rebels Are Killed By Security Forces in Algeria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — Government security forces killed 100 Islamic rebels during a recent 12-day sweep, but violent attacks by rebels continued, an Algerian newspaper reported Wednesday.

Army troops, police and security forces launched the sweep in a mountainous region east of Algiers after local citizens' groups tipped them off to increased rebel activity. El Watan reported. Four of the government's troops were also killed during the operation.

Citizens' self-defense groups have formed in Algeria in re-

sponse to the violence that has gripped the country since the outbreak of an Islamic insurgency in 1992.

The paper also said that a truck bomb exploded in eastern Algeria, killing three people and wounding 30. Two men were seen Tuesday parking the truck near a power station in Khemis Miliana, 100 kilometers (60 miles) southwest of Algiers, just before it exploded. El Watan reported. (Reuters, AP)

For investment information
Read THE MONEY REPORT
every Sunday in the HT

MIRAGES & BROKEN MIRRORS: THE VICTIMS IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

In this moving tribute to the "ordinary people" of a war-torn region, photographer Charley Cupic reminds us of the millions of refugees, children, women, and aged who are the victims of this European conflict.

Born in Osijek, Charley Cupic was a student in Zagreb — before coming to Paris, where he has been working at the International Herald Tribune since 1972. His photographs have been exhibited and published in France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the former Yugoslavia.

"Cupic's work expresses the message — 'Life goes on' — that these victims wish to send us... When Cupic's photographs appear on the pages of his book, we get a glimpse of this hope. This hope alone must guide us." Bernard Kouchner, Deputy of the European Parliament.

Published by Editions Altimira (Paris), 90 black & white photographs, 175 French francs. Can be ordered through your bookstore or from Village Voice Bookshop, 4 rue Princesse, 75006 Paris. Tel 33-1-46 33 36 47; Fax 33-1-46 33 27 48.



INTERNET: New Flaws Found

Continued from Page 1

of a full-fledged on-line marketplace.

"Companies should take a step back and think about this a little more," said Ian Goldberg, one of the Berkeley students. "If it takes a bit longer but comes out more secure, we will all be better off in the long run."

The way many Internet systems are set up — especially the Internet's increasingly popular World Wide Web service in which software, images and video and audio clips can be easily downloaded — information is stored on a computer called a file server and then transferred

to a user's computer when it is needed.

The newly publicized weakness occurs in a widely used Internet protocol — or technical standard — known as the Network File System, or NFS. Because NFS does not have any means for allowing the recipient of a program or document to verify that it has not been altered during transmission from the file server to the user, any interception or tampering would go undetected.

"The Internet protocols have been insecure since day one," said Jeffrey I. Schiller, the manager of computer networks at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and director of an industry task force that is trying to design a new secure version of the Internet.

But the group's timetable is uncertain, and even when it does have recommendations ready, Mr. Schiller is not optimistic that the industry will be willing to devote the time and money to put them into effect.

He said that many technologies already exist for improving commercial security on the Internet, but many of them require too much technical sophistication on the part of computer users.

Floods Drive Pythons Into Bangkok Streets

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Almost 100 pythons swept into the streets by monsoon floods have been captured over the past three weeks around Bangkok, the director of the Dusit Zoo said Wednesday.

The zoo director, Alongkorn Mahanop, said that a few people who tried to catch the snakes had been bitten. Pythons are not poisonous.

EUROPE

BRIEFLY EUROPE

A New EU Presidency Is Proposed

BONN — German and French legislators urged the European Union on Wednesday to name its own high-profile president for a three-year term.

The proposal, published in the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung, was contained in a position paper drawn up by about 20 deputies from government and opposition parties in the two countries. They are seeking a consensus between Paris and Bonn on reforms to be sought from the Maastricht treaty review that starts next year.

Under their proposal, the president would head the semi-annual policy meetings of European Council, standing above the European Commission president and the Council of Ministers. Although the Council of Ministers would continue rotating its presidency every six months, it would be downgraded to the level of European affairs ministers or other heads of specific ministries.

"This would be a personality elected or chosen by the heads of government," said a foreign policy expert for the German Christian Democratic Party. "The idea is to provide more continuity at the top and have someone representing the EU to the outside."

The legislators also proposed that the commission president be elected by the European Parliament. (Reuters)

Concern Voiced on Cuba Embargo

BRUSSELS — The European Union on Wednesday criticized proposed U.S. legislation that would strengthen the United States embargo of Cuba by penalizing foreign countries that trade with Havana.

The bloc "views the House of Representatives' approval on 21 September of the Helms-Burton bill in a negative light," Spain, which holds the EU presidency, said in a statement. (Reuters)

Schäping Calls In a Repair Man

BONN — The opposition leader Rudolf Schäping is working on a new strategy for his faltering Social Democrats after three previous battle plans all failed to overtake Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Schäping, badly battered by months of leadership fights, policy flip-flops and resignations of senior aides, took a step toward recovery Wednesday by naming an experienced Social Democratic politician to the post of party manager, Franz Müntefering, social affairs minister in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, will fill the key post. (Reuters)

Papandreou Warns Party Rebels

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou sought Wednesday to stamp out a revolt by senior members of his Socialist Party, saying "cowardice and ingratitude" would no longer be tolerated.

Mr. Papandreou, 76, acknowledged that top party members had turned against him. "A small clique of high-level party members is becoming a circle of self-destruction," he said in an address to a special session of the 150-member central committee of the party. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

STRASBOURG: European Parliament in session.
BRUSSELS: Commission President Jacques Santer and Hans van den Broek, commissioner for relations with Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, meet with President Sali Berisha of Albania.

BRUSSELS: Mr. Santer and Mr. van den Broek meet with the Bosnian prime minister, Haris Silajdzic, and the EU mediator, Carl Bildt.

BRUSSELS: João de Deus Pinheiro, commissioner for relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, meets with Prime Minister Hama Amadou of Niger.

PARIS: Yves-Thibault de Silguy, finance commissioner, gives a speech on a single currency before the Metals and Ores Federation.

FRANKFURT: Martin Bangemann, commissioner for industry and information technology, speaks at the Frankfurt Book Fair.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Prosecutor Says Juppé Rent Case Should Be Dropped

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Beleaguered by nearly record unpopularity, Prime Minister Alain Juppé won a little breathing space Wednesday when a prosecutor recommended shelving an investigation into benefits that Mr. Juppé derived from property owned by the city of Paris.

The public prosecutor, Bruno Cotte, in a recommendation

must likely be adopted by the Justice Ministry, concluded that Mr. Juppé should not be prosecuted even though there was apparently a conflict of interest in his actions as a Paris official in 1990.

If Mr. Juppé had been charged, he would have had to resign.

Although the outcome did not exonerate him — the prosecutor demanded a written promise from Mr. Juppé to move out of his city-owned

apartment, and his son, Laurent, will do the same — it spared the government further embarrassing maneuvers to end the legal threat.

And it was added relief on a day when political tensions abated after a one-day strike, which won widespread support, by civil servants and public-service employees opposing government plans to freeze their wages.

In response to the decision not to prosecute Mr. Juppé, the

French franc gained two centimes against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday on the London foreign exchange market. (Page 18)

While Mr. Juppé, 50, has vowed to soldier on, he appeared wounded politically. Success on a major issue such as health-care reform could turn around his political fortunes. But no French prime minister has come back from popularity ratings as low as the 25 percent approval rate for Mr. Juppé.

His aides make no secret of their fears that a successor could appear in the wings early next year unless Mr. Juppé quickly reverses his slide.

After six months in office, the Juppé government has not solved its dilemma: curbing spending while living with expansive campaign promises that won office for President Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Juppé has other weaknesses, notably a penchant for running France single-handedly that leaves him the sole target for hostility. But the real problem, according to a rival politician near the top of the French popularity polls, is that "the government line looks blurred, illegible for people — and the French don't like feeling that the ruling team doesn't have a grip on things."

Mr. Chirac has kept the country in suspense about where he really stands. While the government faced the biggest French strike in a decade, the president spent Tuesday at official talks in Madrid.

It is a classic tactic for a president to maintain an arms-length relationship with his prime minister, using him as a shield during part of the seven-year presidential term. But the French press characterizes Mr. Juppé as an unusually solitary prime minister because Mr. Chirac seems completely detached about whether his protégé swims or sinks.

That aloofness can be politically contagious, even though Mr. Juppé — with his usual demand for total control — is set to be named next Sunday as Mr. Chirac's successor at the head of the Neo-Gaullist party. That position will not save him, despite his comfortable parliamentary majority, unless he manages to convey a sharper policy image that the public can grasp.

The government floundered when it sought to fend off attacks on Mr. Juppé for allocating desirable residential properties, belonging to the city of Paris, to himself and his family. Ministers reportedly appealed unsuccessfully to Mr. Chirac to intervene in what many French people consider a small flaw in the light of Mr. Juppé's basic integrity.

For years while Mr. Chirac was mayor, until 1995, it was standard practice to lease these apartments, often expensively revamped, at below-market rents to politicians, journalists and other people with city-hall connections. These included Mr. Juppé, then Mr. Chirac's aide, and several members of his family.

Mr. Juppé apparently underestimated the ability of a civic group, quickly organized by young Socialists, to trigger an official investigation. In the end, an indictment was only avoided by what one magistrate said was "judicial creativity."



AN ALGERIA CONNECTION — French security guards using dogs Wednesday in Marseille to check vehicles being loaded on the auto ferry Liberté, which resumed the link between Algeria and France after a 10-month hiatus.

Top Tory Seeks to Buck Up the Faithful

BLACKPOOL, England — Deputy Prime Minister Michael Heseltine told Conservatives at their annual conference Wednesday that they had to come out fighting if they wanted to hold on to the government in the next general election.

"Get off your seats, come out of your foxholes," Mr. Heseltine told a party trailing badly in opinion polls and recently stung by the defection of a former minister to the opposition Labor Party.

"Take the battle to the enemy," he continued. "We're fighting for a fifth period of office."

In his speech, Mr. Heseltine predicted that this week's annual Conservative conference would prove to be a turning point for a newly reunited party

ready to wrest back the political initiative from the buoyant Labor leader, Tony Blair.

Rejecting defeatist talk of losing the next general election, which Prime Minister John Major must call by May 1997, Mr. Heseltine said the Conservatives were "a party determined to fight, with the unity to succeed, with the will to win."

A longstanding favorite with the annual conference, Mr. Heseltine mimed a Labor Party hopping to the left in a headlong rush for socialism only to abandon its principles, turn around and bop unsteadily to the right.

Mr. Blair, who holds a 30-point lead over Mr. Major in opinion polls, scored a triumph at Labor's annual conference last week, winning overwhelming support for his mission to

move the party from the left to the center of British politics.

Mr. Heseltine seized on Mr. Blair's claim to speak for World War II veterans and true patriots across Britain who wanted an end to 16 years of Conservative rule. He accused Mr. Blair of "patriotic rhetoric" devised by public relations spin-doctors.

Mr. Heseltine denied later

that he was delivering a coded rebuke to right-wingers, who had lapped up a stridently nationalist speech on Tuesday by the defense secretary, Michael Portillo.

But the European Commission, the executive arm of the European Union, had no such qualms. It condemned Mr. Portillo's anti-Brussels remarks as deplorable and grotesque.

Chirac Backs Development Of Airborne Cruise Missile

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac has decided to develop a long-range airborne cruise missile with a nuclear warhead while abolishing ground-based strategic missile silos, the defense newsletter TTU reported Wednesday.

The airborne missile will enable France's new Rafale fighter-bombers to fire nuclear weapons from distances of up to 900 kilometers (560 miles) from their targets, enabling pilots to stay out of range of most anti-aircraft defenses, the newsletter said.

France had planned to develop the new missile jointly with

Britain but London pulled out of the project in 1993.

TTU said Mr. Chirac had decided to go along with recommendations from a panel of government defense experts to close the Plateau d'Albion base in southeastern France, which harbors aging underground missile silos once considered vulnerable in a war.

France's nuclear strike force comprises a fleet of missile-launching submarines, bomber-carrying aircraft and the silos. Its current nuclear tests in the Pacific are meant to certify warheads for the submarine missiles and prepare for computer simulation of nuclear weapons tests.

'The Knowledge' Sparks London Taxi War

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — You can spot them on their mopeds early in the morning or late at night, on streets thick with traffic or deserted. Attached to their windshields are detailed maps of London, thousands of blocks, millions of addresses. But they are looking for no place in particular; just everywhere in general.

They are studying to pass one of the hardest tests in the world: the exam that will qualify them to be a licensed London taxi driver. It may take them two years or maybe three to master this sprawling city, with its thousands of roads, avenues, crescents, gardens, mews and squares.

There are three Gloucester avenues, for example; about 10 Gloucester Roads; a Gloucester Circle, a Gloucester Close, Gloucester Gardens? There are three. Not to mention Gloucester Gate, Gloucester Grove and Gloucester Walk.

But if they learn all this, and pass the test, they have won what the drivers call "The Knowledge."

They also have a livelihood — a good one and sometimes a very good one, as the driver of one of London's 22,000 fabled "black taxis."

At the moment, they are engaged in a struggle, they say, to preserve their livelihoods: "The Battle of the Victoria Coach Station," as their posters and stickers say.

The enemies are another group of cabbies, the minicab

drivers of London. They definitely do not have The Knowledge. Indeed, anyone with a driving license, a wreck of a car, and the money to install a radio can be a minicab driver. No test, no special license, no Knowledge.

But they charge less, sometimes a lot less, and are popular with people who do not have expensive accounts. One cannot hail them from the street — that is not allowed. And they're not allowed at airports. Or you telephone them through minicab syndicates, whose cards litter the streets and find their way into millions of mailboxes.

The battle began last year when the Victoria Coach Station near Buckingham Palace contracted with one of these syndicates to install a minicab desk right in the bus station, giving these drivers a legitimacy, and an opportunity, they have never before enjoyed.

So far, it has all been oooovient. The weapons are the traditional taxis themselves. Four times in the past few months, most recently on Friday, the licensed taxi drivers have descended by the thousands on the station, shutting down their engines, clogging the streets, stopping traffic in the heart of London for miles around, leaving weary bus passengers wandering about in search of transportation, wondering what it was all about.

What it was all about, said Dave Jones, 37, who has The Knowledge and has been using it for 11 years, "is our livelihoods."

"It's not just Victoria Station," he said. "If the minicabs win this one, Kings Cross Station will be next; then Euston, then Waterloo and then ... God forbid, maybe Heathrow Airport itself. We train for two years minimum, on our own time. We buy those mopeds. They just set up and take our work from us."

"We're not being greedy," said Alex Sterling. "We're just trying to protect ourselves and the public. These guys have made no investment. They aren't licensed. They have no insurance. A guy can come right out of prison and drive a minicab."

And, chimed in another driver, "they usually don't know where they're going."

Chas Varney, a minicab driver who was running the Victoria Station minicab desk Friday, was surprisingly sympathetic.

"It's true," he said, "they've got The Knowledge. I can sympathize with them about us not being licensed." Then again, he said, it is only the market at

work. "We're cheaper. It's that simple."

That is also true. A ride from Central London to Heathrow in a licensed taxi can cost \$45; in a minicab, it's \$25. "But it might cost you \$80," said Mr. Sterling. "They're not metered like we are. They'll charge you whatever they can get away with."

Colin Fenge, editor of the Mini-Cab Courier, said that what's happening is thoroughly positive and thoroughly modern. The minicabs are creating a "genuine market" in London, he said.

"What that means is that the prices they charge are the prices many want to pay," he said. "They represent the real market," which he estimates to be 40 percent cheaper than the one that pops up on the meters of the licensed taxis.

Jewish Cemetery Vandalized

BONN — A Jewish cemetery near Bonn was desecrated by unknown assailants who knocked over 10 tombstones, the police said Wednesday.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

- Monday International Recruitment
- Tuesday Education Directory
- Wednesday Business Message Center
- Thursday International Conferences and Seminars
- Friday Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel
- Saturday Arts and Antiques

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified Monday through Saturday

For further information, contact Fred Barbash in Paris: +33 (1) 47 32 91 or +33 (1) 47 32 91

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER



Exceptional character.

Since 1874, PIAGET watches have been manufactured in our own workshops in Switzerland. They are made exclusively of gold or platinum.

PIAGET

JOAILLIER EN HORLOGERIE

PIAGET Boutiques: Geneva: 40, rue du Rhône - Paris: 16, place Vendôme and 51, rue François 1^{er} - Monaco: 3, avenue des Beaux-arts - Hong Kong: Peninsula Hotel - Singapore: Ngee Ann City Centre - Kuala Lumpur: Shangri-La Hotel and at the best jewellers throughout the world.

HUNTSMAN
SAVILE ROW TAILORS

Cordially invite you to view their new
AUTUMN/WINTER COLLECTION
of Bespoke and Ready-to-Wear
Gentlemen's Clothing at

BRUSSELS: HOTEL METROPOLITE Tel 217 6458 Oct 17-18
PARIS: HOTEL ROYAL MONCEAU Tel 4561 9890 Oct 19-20

11 Savile Row, London
44 171 734 7441

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

EUROPE

NATO Forges Plan to Separate Warring Parties in Bosnia

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — NATO approved a five-stage plan on Wednesday night that is intended to separate the warring parties in Bosnia with at least 60,000 combat troops manning a 1,000-kilometer-long "zone of separation," diplomats said.

The concept presented by General George Joulwan, NATO's commander in Europe, and approved by the North Atlantic Council, the alliance's policy-making body in Brussels, envisions a one-year enforcement operation costing at least \$6 billion, the diplomats said.

General Joulwan's plan calls for NATO forces to pour into Bosnia through five entry points and to take control of defensive positions along the 620-mile "zone of separation" within 72 to 96

hours, NATO ambassadors authorized the general to extract formal troop contribution commitments from the alliance's 16 member states "within 24 hours," a NATO official said, and to complete his planning by early November.

One issue that provoked long debate in Brussels had to do with the military contributions from non-NATO states, particularly Russia, which has insisted on a major role in peace enforcement but is reluctant to cede total control of the operation to NATO.

At French insistence, NATO and Russian officials will meet "in the next couple days to get down to the nitty-gritty" of how to integrate forces, one diplomat said.

The alliance also will hold a meeting of an "ad hoc planning coordination group" in which any nation interested in participating in the so-called

Implementation Force can receive a briefing in Brussels on the planning. That will be followed later this month by more detailed discussions with non-NATO nations, particularly those from the Islamic world, about possible integration into the operation.

"There's a question of who comes forward but also a question of who do we want," the diplomat said.

"This is not a theoretical Partnership for Peace exercise," the diplomat added, referring to the NATO program intended to build ties with the emerging democracies of central and eastern Europe.

The ultimate size of the force will depend on the specifics of any peace accord, but officials in Brussels believe it will number up to 60,000 soldiers. The United States has mentioned

25,000 troops, and Russia is expected to offer 20,000, with large contingents also coming from Britain and France.

Germany said Wednesday that it would provide 5,000 support troops, and there have been offers from several nations eager to become new NATO members, including Poland and the Czech Republic.

A major sticking point is how to finance an operation that is expected to cost at least four times as much annually as the United Nations' entire peacekeeping operation in the former Yugoslavia.

The back-of-the-envelope estimate now is \$6 billion for a year, but who knows? It could be twice that, a NATO official said, noting that a European Union reconstruction plan is expected to cost at least an additional \$5 billion.



Members of the Serbian Tigers standing silently Wednesday in Erdut, Slavonia, during Mass for their fallen comrades.

Germany Will Send Soldiers to Balkans

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BONN — Germany will send up to 5,000 soldiers to join a NATO force in the Balkans to police a Bosnian peace agreement, but it remains reluctant to deploy its troops in Bosnia itself, officials here said Wednesday.

The development, which could deepen Germany's involvement in a part of the world scarred by Nazi invasion, became known as NATO ambassadors in Brussels began detailed planning of the proposed peace force, which would include up to 25,000 American soldiers of a total of 60,000.

Bonn's decision was significant because it represented a cautious broadening of Germany's readiness to back its economic might with military commitments to promote alliance goals.

After a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, Germany's defense minister, Volke Rühe, said the German soldiers would primarily be drawn from logistics and transport units.

In recent months, Germany has sent Tornado warplanes to bases in Italy and medical units to Croatia to support other NATO forces in the Balkans, hoping to expand its influence in European decision-making in the region.

In the process, however, it has had to overcome a deep-

seated aversion to committing forces to an area whose inhabitants still recall the Nazis' occupation and atrocities of World War II.

If peace takes root in Bosnia, the new German proposal will have to be approved both by the government and by Parliament, which supported the deployment of German Tornado bombers with a significant majority in June.

The key issue for the Germans, though, is now the extent of its involvement on the ground in Bosnia where casualties might be taken. Officials said Germany foresaw its soldiers being used mainly in a support role in Croatia.

But some officials said it was possible that German engineers and headquarters staff would be sent to Bosnia if the NATO peace force set up its central command there.

Mr. Rühe, however, argued that Germany's wartime legacy of Balkan atrocities and memories of its role as the one-time sponsor of a fascist government in Croatia would expose German forces in Bosnia to an unacceptably high risk of attack by Serbs, who suffered most at the hands of the Nazis and still regard the Germans as allies of Croatia.

The Serbs' impression was reinforced when Germany took the lead among European Union nations in pressing for the recognition of Croatia's independence during its war of secession from the former Yugoslavia.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Do French Charities Lack... Charity?

It may be time for some prominent French charitable organizations to show one another a little charity. The National Anti-Cancer League recently began airing a provocative series of ads with slogans that include, "There Is No Condom for Cancer."

Groups involved in the fight against AIDS call this a shockingly inappropriate attempt to say, in effect, "Our disease is worse than your disease."

"The point of a campaign should not be to turn one group of sick people against another," a spokesman for Act-Up, a radical gay activist group, said in an interview with the newspaper Libération. The anti-cancer league responds that it had no intention of minimizing the gravity of AIDS, but that an attention-getting campaign was needed to remind people that cancer has not gone away.

The French charities are squabbling over an increasingly small pie. An AIDS telephone this year collected only a tenth of what it had in 1994. Results of a cancer fund-raiser were similarly reduced.

A slack economy is being blamed in part. But, says Libération, the French are also tired of having too many empty hands waved in their faces.

Around Europe

It came as no shock to many, but now it is official: Large numbers of Italians hired to meet government quotas for employing the disabled are in fact perfectly healthy. In the nation's post offices, an alarming 94 percent of "handicapped" employees were found by inspectors to be quite healthy — one man spent his afternoons teaching body-building classes. At least one featherbedder claimed to have been miraculously cured after a trip to Lourdes.

But payments to the disabled, real or sham, cost the government \$10 billion a year.

With its very chunkiness part of its charm, the old East German-produced Trabant automobile has forged a fiercely loyal following in the reunited Germany. Trabant lovers have formed some 60 clubs around the country to share their enthusiasm for these cars — loud, smelly and slow though they may be. A summer Trabi festival drew 28,000 fans. A few years ago, some Trabis were abandoned on roadsides in Eastern Europe in the first big wave of departures after the fall of the Iron Curtain. Now they sell for up to 4,000 Deutsche marks (about \$2,800) apiece. So great is demand that the longtime automaker, now privatized, has decided to offer a "Last Edition" Trabi. Production ended in April 1991, but 444 of the cars were found moldering in a Turkish port, abandoned by a bankrupt importer. Brought back to Germany, they have been repainted, fitted with four-cylinder motors instead of the standard two-, and equipped with imitation leather seats. The breathtaking price tag for these, the "absolute last" Trabis: 19,444 DM.

François Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle, say they plan to be buried on a hillside plot in France's Morvan regional park. The site overlooks the former president's political home base and the school where his wife's father once taught. Burial outside of cemeteries is not a simple matter in France. Normally, the plot has to have been in the family for years, and be approved by a hydrologist. A more certain way to spend eternity in one's favorite haunt is cremation, the choice of 10 percent of the French. There are limits on that. Ashes may be dropped from a bridge or spread in a forest but not deposited on public roads or sidewalks. So no one needs worry about treading on someone's Odeon.

International Herald Tribune

Bugging Scandal Brings Down Estonia Government

The Associated Press

TALLINN, Estonia — The government of Estonia collapsed Wednesday after the dismissal of the Baltic republic's No. 2 cabinet minister for his role in an eavesdropping scandal.

Prime Minister Tiit Vahi handed his resignation to President Lennart Meri on Wednesday after it became clear that Mr. Vahi's seven-month-old coalition government was falling

apart. The resignation capped a weeklong government crisis that claimed its first casualty Tuesday, when Mr. Vahi dismissed Interior Minister Edgar Savisaar.

Mr. Savisaar had been implicated in the bugging of leading politicians.

Estonian Radio reported that Mr. Vahi offered his resignation after the two main parties in the coalition, including his own, decided to leave the government.

Mr. Vahi had said he fired Mr. Savisaar because he was linked to "scandals that were too big."


Mr. Savisaar was the No. 2 man in the government and served as acting prime minister while Mr. Vahi was in Denmark recently. He emerged as the kingmaker in complicated, drawn-out negotiations to stitch together a coalition government from several small par-

ties after elections earlier this year.

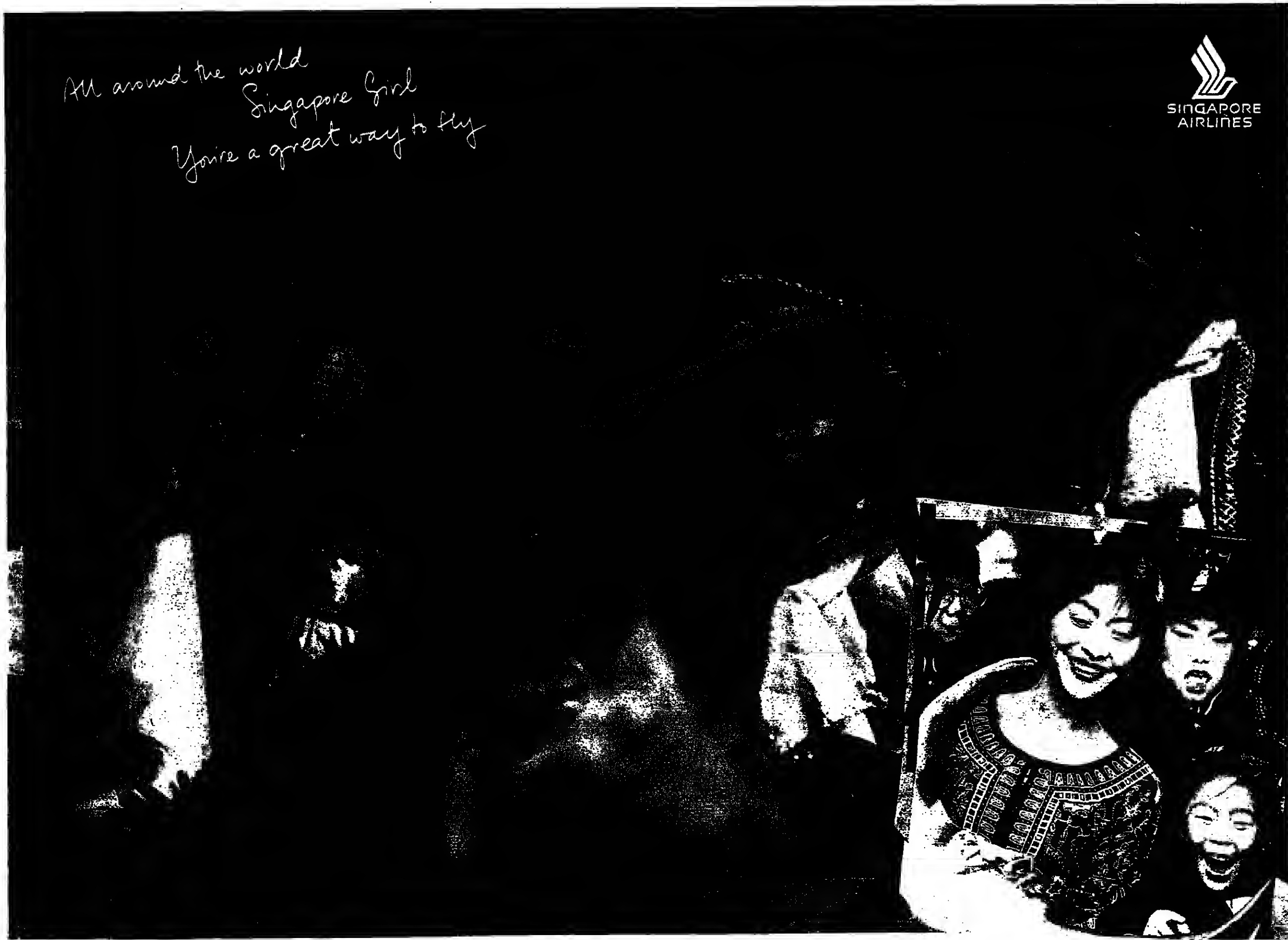
The bugging affair began unfolding last week with revelations that phones of the country's top political leaders had been tapped during talks to form the new government.

Mr. Savisaar is said to have close links to a Tallinn security company, SIA, where the police found tapes of bugged conversations.

All around the world
Singapore Girl
You're a great way to fly



SINGAPORE
AIRLINES



HELP US

INTERNATIONAL

On West Bank, Jubilation Israel Shuts Its Administrative Center

Reuters
QABATIYA, West Bank — Thousands of Palestinians danced and sang as an Israeli Army officer handed over to the Palestine Liberation Organization on Wednesday a nerve center of Israel's 28-year military administration of the West Bank.

The Palestinians showed their jubilation as the officer signed over to the PLO the civil administration headquarters in the northern West Bank town of Qabatiya.

"Our people in Qabatiya have taken over the civil administration building. This shows that the era of the Israeli occupation has begun to recede," said Ahmed Fares, who took control for the self-rule authority of the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat.

Palestinian children taunted Israeli soldiers leaving town, by chanting "Withdraw, withdraw!"

Qabatiya, home to 20,000 Palestinians, has been a center of Palestinian nationalism. Villagers said 65 people were killed by Israeli forces during the Palestinian uprising that began in 1987.

The "civil administration," Israel's name for the body that oversaw the daily running of its occupation rule over more than one million West Bank Palestinians, issued identity cards and permits and registered population.

Earlier on Wednesday, Israeli troops closed two other civil administration offices in the

villages of Yatta, south of Hebron, and Kharbatha, west of Ramallah.

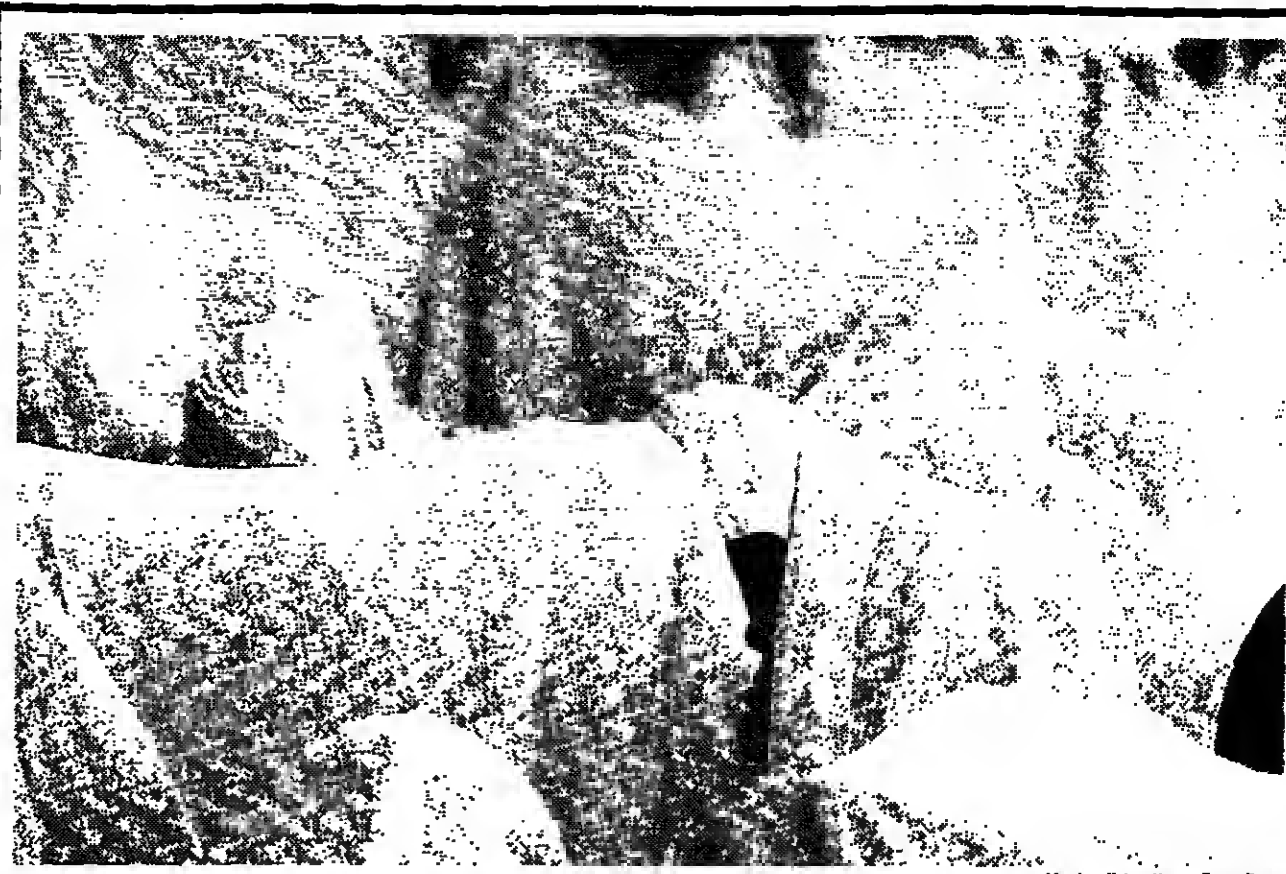
Hundreds of Palestinians turned out to see Israeli soldiers load watchtowers, water tanks, even electricity pylons on trucks in Yatta and Kharbatha. "We are very happy to see them go. I hope this is the beginning of a better life for Yatta," said Ali Abu Qbata, 50, a city committee member appointed by the PLO to run the town.

The handovers brought to four the number of administrative offices dismantled by Israel in two days under an agreement widening self-rule in the West Bank that was signed with the PLO in Washington last month. Under the accord, Israel will dissolve its West Bank military administration and pull out its troops from six cities and from parts of a seventh.

Israel will also hand over control of about 450 villages, towns and refugee camps to the Palestinian police under the accord, but will maintain overall security responsibility there.

Israeli security sources, meanwhile, said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had allowed three men who previously commanded the PLO's armed struggle against Israel to return to the West Bank.

The sources said Mr. Rabin approved the return of Mahmoud Aloul, Mustafah Liftawi and Izz Deen Sharif after consulting security officials, hoping the three would help fight future armed attacks by Islamic militants.



HOLY DAY — Rabbis in Jerusalem gathering Wednesday to ask blessing for thousands of worshippers at the Western Wall on the holy day of Sukkoth, commemorating the desert wandering of the Jews during the Exodus.

Iran Hid Arms Work, Monitor Tells UN

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Iraq tested biological toxins on sheep and donkeys, clandestinely developed missile engines and misled inspectors on the scope of its weapons programs, the chief United Nations weapons inspector said in a report Wednesday.

The report was delivered as UN weapons monitors sift through 680,000 pages of documents that Iraqi officials handed over to the inspectors following the defection in August of the regime's weapons chief, Lieutenant General Hussein Kamel al-Majid.

"Iraq's efforts to conceal its biological weapons program, its chemical missile warhead flight tests and work on the development of a nuclear device led it to provide incorrect information concerning certain of its missile activities," the chief UN weapons inspector, Rolf Ekeus, said in his report to the Security Council.

The UN Special Commission is charged with monitoring Iraq's compliance with resolutions that imposed sanctions on Baghdad until it submits to complete inspection of its weapons facilities.

The scrapping of weapons of mass destruction is key to lifting the oil embargo, part of the sanctions imposed on Iraq after it invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

The tenor of Mr. Ekeus's 38-page report was negative, and he said the commission's preliminary analysis of new documents Iraq had revealed in August showed that Baghdad had been concealing prohibited arms activities, causing the commission to revise many assessments in its early reports.

The report, and a similar one by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Security Council, made it certain that sanctions against Iraq would be maintained for at least the next several months, diplomats said. (AP, AFP)

Japan Cultist Says Guru Threatened Torture

Reuters
TOKYO — A follower of the cult accused in the gas attack on Tokyo's subway told a court Wednesday that the sect's leader threatened to torture him if he did not carry out his orders.

Takeshi Hayashi, 28, is the first follower of Aum Shin-rikyo, the 10,000-member group accused of the Tokyo subway gassing and other crimes, to speak out unambiguously and accuse the guru of using threats of violence to get his way.

Referring to the sect's leader, Shoko Asahara, Mr. Hayashi said in Tokyo District Court, "Orders from Asahara were absolute." He has pleaded guilty to violating Japan's radio law and using fake driver licenses.

"If I had refused, I would

have been thrown into solitary confinement or tied upside down from the ceiling," he said.

"Asahara did not want to save or help people," Mr. Hayashi said. "He just wanted to become the ruler of his own kingdom. I think the group should be banned."

Most of the other followers of the sect who are standing trial on various charges have accused the guru and the cult of brainwashing them into taking part in illegal activities.

But none has said in court that the guru threatened to torture those who refused to follow his orders.

Prosecutors have asked the court to sentence Mr. Hayashi to three years' imprisonment. Sentencing is expected in a month.

Mafia Violates Old Taboo in Struggle to Survive

**By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service**

PALERMO, Italy — Carmela Santapaola was an exemplary Mafia wife: loyal, discreet, churchgoing, with a style that was neither flashy nor dowdy. She was a perfect match for her husband, Nitto, a socially prominent Renault auto dealer who was also the undisputed "godfather" of eastern Sicily.

If her life fit the script, her death did not. On Sept. 1, she was gunned down in the family apartment in Catania in front of her 23-year-old daughter by two men dressed as police officers. It was a textbook Mafia-style hit, except for the victim: never before had the wife of a Mafia boss been targeted in such a calculated way.

"According to the traditional rules of the Mafia, this murder should never have happened," said Udo Boccassini, a public prosecutor in Palermo. "The fact that it did shows that we are behind in understanding the rules."

Under pressure from Italy's increasingly vigorous fight against organized crime, many of the Mafia's old rules have begun to break, starting with the ever-widening crack in its legendary code of silence, "omertà." And as the number of Mafia informants, known as "pentiti," continues to grow, so has the pressure on its tight-knit families, particularly on its women, whose loyalties are being put to a cruel, and sometimes deadly, test.

When the first informants appeared in the 1980s, the Mafia dropped its taboo against harming women. Sisters, aunts, cousins, even mothers of the penitenti have been victims of murderous vendettas, as the Sicilian Mafia sent powerful signals to warn off future traitors.

Not surprisingly, many Mafia women have reacted by publicly condemning relatives who have become informants. But no matter what they do, the women of the Mafia have become increasingly vulnerable, caught up in a struggle that is beyond their control.

The murder of Mrs. Santapaola, 54, remains a troubling mystery because in her case there was no apparent tie with informants. But at least her fate is known, unlike that of Vincenzina Marchese, the wife of another top Mafia boss, Leoluca Bagarella.

She vanished last summer after her husband's arrest, leaving behind a puzzling note, a pair of slippers by her bed and a vase of fresh flowers propped like a votive candle in front of her wedding portrait.

Investigators do not know whether she went into hiding, committed suicide or was killed, but all three scenarios point to the tragic quandary she faced several years ago. At that time, her brother, a Mafia killer-turned-informant, led police to Salvatore Riina, who was not only the Sicilian Mafia's "boss of all bosses," but also her husband's brother-in-law. Born into one of Palermo's most powerful Mafia families, married to a Mafia boss and sister of an informant, she became a haunting example of a Mafia woman's worse nightmare.

So far, the police have only a few clues. Mr. Bagarella, now in a high-security prison, wears her wedding band around his neck, traditionally a sign of mourning. The note she left in her jewelry box ended on an ambiguous note: "My husband deserves a gold statue. Luca, it is all my fault. Forgive me."

Other women have chosen a more public way of atoning for informants in their families. When newspapers identified the two Di Filippo brothers as the informants who turned in Mr. Bagarella, their mother told reporters that as far as she was concerned both sons were as good as dead.

Fear is an obvious motive for the women who have been quick to denounce informants; economic survival is another, since the Mafia has traditionally supported the families of members who are either killed or sent to prison.

But there is also a culture and a mentality that is as old as the Mafia. It is a culture that thrived on its own notions of honor, loyalty and, above all, family, the unit that more than any other ties the criminal organization together.

"The Mafia is many different things," said Paolo Viola, a professor of history at Palermo University. "It is a criminal organization in which women traditionally have a very small role. But it is also a culture, which is transmitted from the mothers to the children. Thus while women do not play a role in the organization, there is the Mafia culture, which is managed by women."



HELP US TO HELP HER

Bosnia, Rwanda, Liberia, Chechnya, Somalia, Afghanistan, Angola. The list is a continuing roll call of human suffering.

The broken, lifeless bodies we can't help. But we can help those who are still living. We can rescue them. Shelter them. Protect them. And one day return them to their homes.

We're UNHCR. Our job is to help the innocent refugees who are caught up in the violence.

and although we have the people to take care of them, our resources are often stretched to breaking.

To carry on we need your help. So, once again, we're asking you to give a little more: a little more tolerance; a little more

understanding; a little more support.

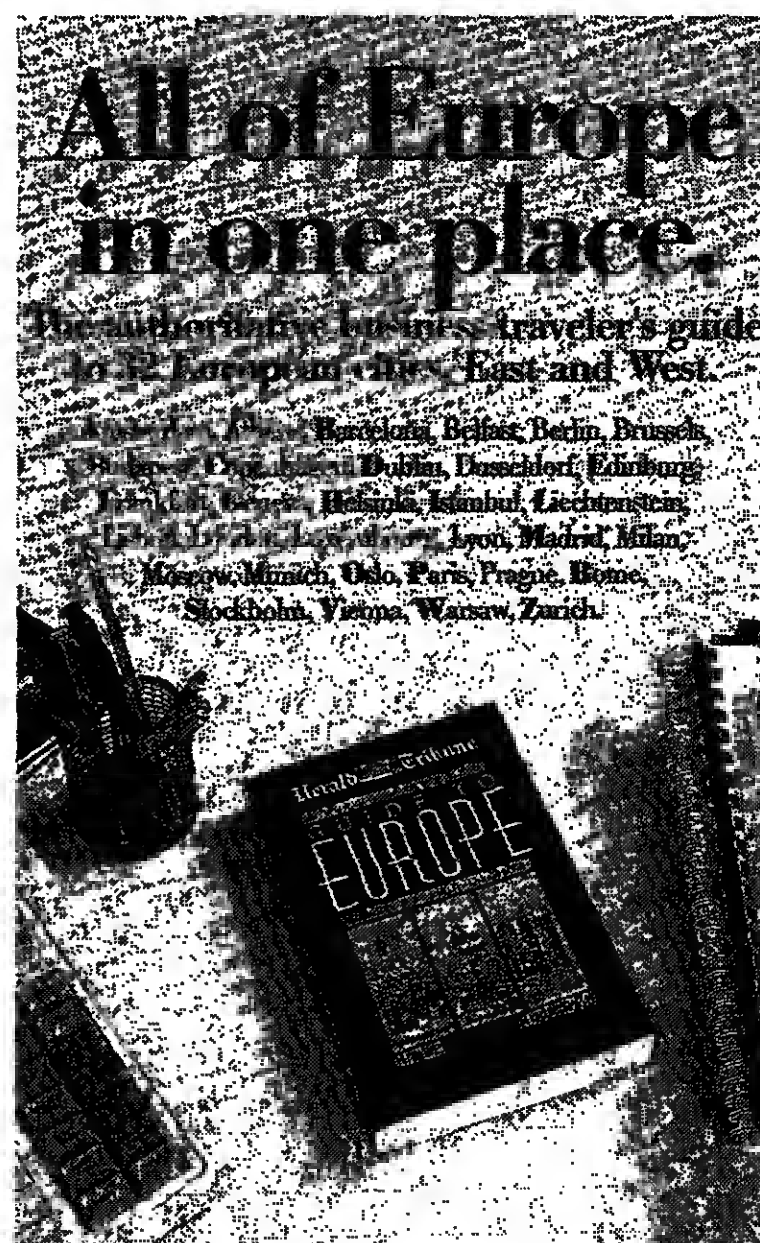
Because when you're hundreds of miles from what was recently your home and you need a safe place to rest, a little kindness can go a long, long way.



UNHCR Public Information
P.O. Box 2500
1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Thank you to the 111,111,111



**THIRD
EDITION**
Fully
updated
for 1995

If you're traveling in Europe on business, don't leave without your copy of the IHT's Guide to Europe — Third Edition.

Written by long-time foreign correspondents Alan Tillier and Roger Beardwood, and published by the International Herald Tribune, these invaluable 575 pages provide current information on understanding local business customs, negotiating with government offices, selecting accommodations, dining, entertaining, tipping and more, in 32 European cities. Plus, city orientation maps.

The Best Resource for Business Travel in Europe.
Please send me _____ copies of IHT GUIDE TO BUSINESS TRAVEL: EUROPE at U.K. £24 (U.S. \$37) each, including postage in Europe. Outside Europe, postage per copy: North America, Africa, Middle East \$4; rest of world \$7.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY/CODE _____
COUNTRY _____
TEL/FAX _____

Among the guide's unique features, you'll find a Background Briefing for each city, covering recent history and current business climate, a series of Spotlights throughout each chapter that focus on particular points of local business or travel interest, and a basic list of useful telephone numbers.

This guide is a superb tool for every business traveler in Europe.

Order today!

Payment is by credit card only. Please charge my credit card:
☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

CARD No. _____

EXP. _____ SIGNATURE _____

COMPANY REG. VAT ID No. _____

Return your order to: International Herald Tribune, Off-m. 37 Lambton Road, London SW 20 0LW, England. For faster service, fax order to: (44-181) 944-8243.

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Too Little Change

Two years of upheaval in Mexico has cracked a once monolithic political establishment, but the transition from authoritarianism to democracy is incomplete. President Ernesto Zedillo, who met with President Bill Clinton on Tuesday, has demonstrated more commitment to political reform than any recent Mexican leader. But he has run into strong opposition within his own ruling party.

The Clinton administration can help him by demonstrating that the United States attaches as much importance to his desire to free Mexico's politics as it does to opening its economy. Mexico's economic and social stability will be increasingly at risk until an outdated system of unaccountable political power is transformed.

Washington has always offered rhetorical support in Mexican democracy, but its private messages have been ambiguous. Successive administrations have known that elements of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party stole elections and protected drug traffickers. But as long as Mexican leaders promoted market reform and presented themselves as guarantors of stability, Washington raised no protest.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party in its present state, however, is no longer a force for stability. The party's original 1994 presidential candidate was assassinated, and rogue elements of the party are suspected of involvement. Its secretary-general was gunned down in Mexico City, and the brother of former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari is accused of masterminding the crime. Armed rebels in Chiapas won widespread support by demanding a more democratic political system.

Mr. Zedillo won the presidency last year in the least tainted election in decades. Although he was thrown off balance by an inherited financial crisis, he took promising early steps to cleanse the political system, for example, appointing an independent attorney general to probe last year's assassinations. But Mexico still has a long way to go. Judges are not independent. Police torture of suspects is common. Recently the assassination investigations have stalled. Opposition from ruling party barons may be just too powerful.

Mr. Zedillo must break through this impasse. He must thoroughly separate the ruling party from the machinery of government. Without this, there can be no fair multiparty competition.

Debate on Mexico in the United States has focused on the North American Free Trade Agreement, which, despite the setback of the peso crisis, is working reasonably well, and on this year's loan guarantees, which Mexico is paying back. The issue of political reform is no less important, and there is not much time left for Mexico to get it right.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Consensus Builder

Sam Nunn of Georgia, retiring from the U.S. Senate after four terms, has been the rare legislator able virtually on his own to create a consensus in his chosen field of defense policy. People on all sides could find both comfort and cover in his judgments.

Senator Nunn exercised this considerable degree of power at a time when the Cold War put military decisions, and therefore his own choices, at the heart of national policy.

He picked his issues carefully, probed them deeply and avoided the temptations of emotion and ideology in favor of giving others a detailed, reasoned basis to follow his lead. A mild-mannered Southern Democrat with a family tradition of belief in a strong military, he nonetheless managed to keep from being snubbed by the Pentagon.

Even before becoming chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator Nunn led a successful effort to blunt a Vietnam-era campaign to unilaterally cut American troops in Europe. This saved NATO.

Later he weighed the question of whether the security of the United States would better be served by staying within the arms control limits agreed on with the Kremlin or by abandoning the limits and moving to build then President Ronald Reagan's preferred anti-missile defense system. He decided on the former — a choice vindicated by events.

One choice that was not vindicated was his stand on going to war against

Saddam Hussein. Never one to fling force about, always one to ponder costs as well as benefits in a military equation, Senator Nunn stuck with economic sanctions past the point at which President George Bush rightly determined that they had become self-defeating.

The senator lost some public standing — a loss that was cushioned by the characteristic seriousness with which he had come to the position. In a sequel of sorts, he helped arrange the unopposed and successful American landing in Haiti after sanctions there had also become untenable.

On certain domestic social issues, Senator Nunn has been conservative and has often exuded exasperation with his own party, an exasperation that was returned by other Democrats who found his views on such questions as the rights of homosexuals in the military to be retrograde. But there were still areas in which he was generally in accord with a wider range of fellow Democrats, not just with those many Republicans with whom he often seemed to share an outlook.

As the Cold War waned, he came to emphasize the importance of building a firmer financial foundation under defense and foreign policy and, indeed, under the whole of national life.

Still only 57, this large figure of the Senate retires next year in circumstances in which he may yet add to his contributions to public service.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stipulate the Floor

Whoever sets out to reform Medicare must try to solve two contradictory problems at once. The future cost of the program has to be cut, but the surgery has to be done in such a way as to protect the lower-income elderly and disabled who lack the means to buy basic health care on their own.

The congressional Republicans have made some bold proposals with regard to the first of these issues. Their plan would guarantee the cutting of costs. It contains no comparable guarantee that the government will continue to provide each person enrolled with a basic level of care. It thereby retreats from current law. Together with the deep cuts that the Republicans also propose in Medicaid, it creates the risk that some of the very people who need protection most will be left without it.

The risk is greater than a Congress in a hurry ought to take. The floor under care for people of limited means ought to be at least as explicit as the cap on overall costs — or else the bill should not pass.

Medicare today is an open-ended program. The government acts as a giant insurance company, assumes the risks inherent in covering the eligible population and, up to the limits of liability, pays the bills as they come due. To limit the government's exposure, the Republicans would change that insofar as possible into a system in which the government would make fixed contributions per beneficiary per year.

The beneficiary would use his government payment to buy the best private

care he could — either to purchase private insurance or to enroll in a managed care plan or to build up a medical savings account. Beneficiaries who could afford it could buy extra care by supplementing the government payment with funds of their own.

A fixed-contribution plan could be the perfect way to control costs, but the contributions would have to be set at the right level. The Republicans, in their desire to hit their budget targets, seem to us to have set them too low.

It is a seven-year plan; toward the seventh year, it is not clear that the government contribution would any longer buy even basic insurance.

Under current law, a Medicare recipient of limited means could look to Medicaid to make up the difference. The Republicans would tear Medicaid apart in favor of block grants to the states. It is not clear to what extent the states might remain obliged to use their Medicaid funds to keep Medicare recipients whole, nor whether they would have enough funds, since over the seven years Medicaid would be cut even more than Medicare would.

The Republicans are right to try to contain the costs of the health care programs, but they are trying to extract too much money too fast. The right way to do it is to ease up a little and find some savings elsewhere in the budget. We say again: An indentation holiday would let them reduce the deficit and not tear the health care programs apart.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Why Military Issues Matter as Much as Economics

By Charles Wolf Jr.

SANTA MONICA, California — Despite fractious disagreement on nearly all current issues — from Bosnia to China, from welfare to Medicare — American liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans, academics and journalists, labor and management, internationalists and neo-isolationists all agree on one thing: In the post-Cold War world, economics matters more than military affairs.

This consensus, however, is profoundly misleading. The world, to be sure, has changed drastically. The overarching threat posed by the Soviet Union's nuclear forces is gone. The Warsaw Pact's imposing conventional dominance is also history. But this diminished military challenge does not correspondingly increase the relative importance of economics, nor does it suggest that public

policy should be more concerned with economic issues than with military ones.

First, the military problems that burden the post-Cold War world are more numerous and more serious than is usually recognized. Second, while economic disputes are also substantial, many of them can, and will be, ameliorated by market forces. There is no similar self-correcting mechanism to mitigate military challenges.

Even an abbreviated inventory of the military issues, risks and potential conflicts that characterize the post-Cold War era suggests how numerous and formidable they are. Consider:

• Possession by 24 nations of ballistic-missile capabilities, with ranges in varying stages of development, that could reach America and its closest allies.

• Proliferation of advanced conventional weapons — including sea- and air-delivered missiles, submarines and air-defense systems — through weapons sales by major suppliers (including American suppliers), as well as sales of dual-use technologies that expand the number of potential producers of such weapons.

• Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — nuclear, biological and chemical — coupled with longer-range missile-delivery technology.

• China's assertion of sovereignty over the Spratly Islands and throughout the South China Sea, combined with expansion and modernization of its military capabilities, especially naval. China's recent missile-testing exercises in the Taiwan Straits provided an unsavory testimonial to these developments.

rate alliances operating in response to market incentives.

When the Sumitomo Bank asks the Ford Motor Company to help reorganize Mazda, and thereby protect their joint holdings in the Japanese company, the Ford-Sumitomo partnership contributes to the easing of the sometimes antagonistic economic relationship between the respective governments, while also advancing the partners' interests.

When Toyota and Nissan agree to buy more auto parts from the United States and to shift some production of passenger vehicles to America, they are impelled as much by the overvalued yen as by the overcharged negotiating rhetoric of the U.S. and Japanese governments.

When IBM, Toshiba and Siemens collaborate in designing, producing and marketing the 64-megabyte memory chip and its prospective 256-megabyte successor, they advance their separate and joint interests while indirectly forging linkages among the U.S., Japanese, and European economies.

And as the Disney-Capital Cities/ABC merger finds new ways to expand in the Japanese entertainment and recreational markets, beyond Disney's successful Oranym theme park, these mutually profitable endeavors will provide an emollient for the inevitable trade frictions that will recur between the governments in Washington and Tokyo.

The large and growing network of such international, inter-company alliances does not signal the "end of the nation-state," as Kenichi Ohmae's recent book of that title suggests. But it sharply differentiates disputes from military ones. Negotiations, sometimes acrimonious, and agreements, sometimes ambiguous, among the respective governments are not always necessary, and sometimes not even fruitful, to alleviate economic frictions among the parties.

Conventional wisdom can be misleading. Despite the prevailing consensus to the contrary, there is no convincing basis for asserting that public policy and discussion should accord military issues any less importance or lower priority than that accorded economic issues.

The writer is dean of the Rand Graduate School of Policy Studies. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

America Spends Too Much on Military Research

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — One of the less remarked inanities in government is the bountiful budget still assigned to military research although the United States holds an unassailable lead in technology for war and no other country is a serious competitor.

In this troubled and uncertain world, there is no argument against the case for the best in armaments. But when the United States possesses unchallenged superiority in advanced weaponry, why is it still financing military research at levels little below the height of the Cold War? This misdirection of resources is occurring at a time when industrial prowess, rather than military might, is the essence of national security.

The Soviet Union's formidable military research establishment collapsed when the old regime went under, and the remnants are so impoverished that the United States is heavily financing the breakup of Russian nuclear weapons under bilateral arms control agreements.

Japan and Germany, second and third, respectively, to the United States in economic strength, concentrate virtually all their research money on civilian goals. The contrast in spending priorities is striking.

Last year, according to the OECD, the U.S. government devoted 55 percent of its research money to military purposes. The German government spent 8.5 percent; Japan spent 6 percent.

A distant second to the United States in the military research derby is France, which spends 33 percent of its money in that category. However, the wisdom of this priority is a matter of keen debate in French industrial and scientific circles. Opponents argue that

the money is being squandered in nostalgic pursuit of bygone glory and would be better spent on research aimed at scientific advances and products for world markets.

The same argument applies to the Pentagon's enduring grip on Washington's research expenditures. The military share has indeed declined, from two-thirds of the total in the mid-1980s to a bit more than half at present. But as the pie has grown bigger, the dollar amounts for the military have changed very little in recent years.

In 1989, \$37.5 billion went into the Pentagon's research and development budget. Last year the figure stood at \$34.4 billion. The White House asked for approximately the same this year. The new budget voted by Congress provides for an increase of about \$1 billion. The relative purchasing power of the recent budgets has, of course, been eroded by inflation. Nonetheless, even in these hard times the Pentagon's research programs remain well-financed.

The same, unfortunately, cannot be said about the civilian side of Washington's research ledger. Driven by ideology that says the government should leave industrial research to the private sector, the Republican majorities in Congress have voted to terminate federal support for long-shot projects that might have a big marketplace payoff. The rationale for federal finance in such cases is that the risks are too great for private investors but a technological home run would produce widespread economic benefits.

No way, say the Republicans, and they

have eliminated these programs, mainly in the Commerce Department. They have also terminated a Pentagon program aimed at developing "dual use" technologies — those that can serve military as well as civilian purposes.

The budget cutbacks coincide with a major retreat from long-term research by big high-tech industry. Pressed by Wall Street for profitability, industry is shunning the long shots and looking for quick returns from its laboratories. The latest victim of this trend, the renowned Bell Laboratories, face a doubtful future under the breakup of AT&T.

Republican kind words about university research, which is mostly of the basic kind, have resulted in only minor reductions in funds or slight increases in some cases. Not bad, when elsewhere the ax is swinging. But after several years of standstill budgets the zip and verve have gone out of academic science. The professors tend more than ever to be cautious in picking research projects, fearing that a misstep or an outright failure might blight their chances the next time they apply for scarce grant money.

In the quality of its tanks, planes, ships and other armaments, the United States leads the world by a wide margin. Constant improvement is desirable. But there would be no risk in slowing the pace and redeploying a good deal of that Pentagon research money to where it could do a lot of good — on the economic and scientific battlefronts.

The writer is editor and publisher of Science & Government Report, a Washington newsletter. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Quebec's Voters Have Good Reasons to Keep Canada Whole

By Brian Mulroney

MONTREAL — When the separatists launched their campaign for the secession of Quebec from Canada in August, one leader said that French-speaking Canadians could expect the status of "une minorité visible" (a laughable minority) unless they voted to secede in the Oct. 30 referendum.

How unfair has the state been to justify the breakup of one of the world's leading nations? Not very, because the principal promise separatists make is that after seceding, Quebecers will

be able to retain their Canadian citizenship, And Canadian passports, And Canadian currency, And Canada's economic union.

How brazen! Canada, we are told, is so bad that the separatists must break it up — but only if they get to retain every single benefit of Canadian citizenship!

In the field of freedom and justice, Canada is unsurpassed. Canada is so free that it allows a political party committed to dismemberment to form the opposition.

Quebecers have been prime minister for 35 of the 50 years since the end of World War II. With only 25 percent of the country's total population, Quebecers have been chosen by Canadians for the top job 70 percent of the time. This doesn't sound like oppression to me.

French Canadians hold the positions in Ottawa of governor general, prime minister, minister of finance, minister of foreign affairs, chief justice of the Supreme Court,

clerk of the Privy Council and chief of staff to the prime minister. Some *minorité visible!*

Canada's international influence is remarkable. In June, Canada was chairman at the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrial countries. With separation, which would amputate a quarter of the population and gross domestic product, Quebecers and Canadians would lose this privileged membership and see a powerful downgrading of their influence from the United Nations to NATO.

If the object of government is to provide a good quality of life, what does one say about Canada, which the United Nations Human Development Index has again ranked as the No. 1 country in the world in which to live? Will Quebecers want to exchange the No. 1 position for, say, No. 11 or 21?

As the world's second largest country and, according to the World Bank, the second richest, Canada has not only achieved prosperity at home, it has contributed to social justice abroad.

Canada has become a tolerant, generous society that values serenity, eschews violence and respects the rule of law.

The preservation of the French language and culture has always been the primordial objective of Canada's French-speaking minority of 7 million people. Since confederation in 1867 and in spite of constitutional provisions that

strongly protect French-Canadian rights, the battle for the survival of the French language can only be described as heroic.

In 1982, amendments to the constitution that provided principally for a Charter of Rights and an amending formula were agreed upon by Ottawa and the nine English-speaking provinces. Quebec objected and refused to endorse them. Canada enacted the amendments anyway, and this step, although legal, caused many Quebecers to contest the legitimacy of the outcome.

After new proposals designed to enable Quebec to endorse these amendments were unanimously approved by all provinces, including Quebec, and the federal government in 1990, Newfoundland and Manitoba did not ratify the agreement, and it died. Many Canadians and Quebecers felt that this was an ominous result.

We cannot forget, however, that most leading separatists who lament Quebec's isolation from the amendments opposed every significant attempt to facilitate Quebec's endorsement of them.

We are being invited to jettison a great bilingual, pluralistic country. I believe that Quebecers will answer with a resounding "no."

The writer, prime minister of Canada from 1984 to 1993, practices international law. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Basic Bosnia Questions for Clinton

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — With the cease-fire coming in Bosnia, attention is now shifting to the question of which countries should contribute peacekeeping troops to consolidate an end to the war. I have the perfect choice: the Germans.

There is really no country more deserving of the thankless task of monitoring a Bosnian peace accord than Germany. After all, it was Germany's desire to dismember Yugoslavia, by recognizing Croatia's secession before Zagreb had worked out any arrangements for dealing with its minorities or neighbors, that helped to start the war in the first place. If there were any justice, the people who helped break up Yugoslavia (a charter United Nations member and multiethnic state) would be made to put it back together.

Beginning in the summer of 1991 the European Community was running all the diplomacy on Yugoslavia and had organized a peace conference in search of a comprehensive settlement (read amicable divorce) among the republics. The Community's guiding principle was that it would not give diplomatic recognition to any of the breakaway republics of Yugoslavia — which began with Croatia and Slovenia pulling out in June 1991 — unless and until they struck peace accords between them and guaranteed the rights of their minorities.

But then the German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, acting on the long love affair between Germany and Croatia and on traditional German Serbophobia, told the Community that Germany would recognize Croatia by

Christmas 1991, no matter what Germany's EC partners begged Bonn not to do this, warning that it would blow up the peace conference and lead to war in Bosnia, because it would drive the Muslims in pull out of a disintegrating, Serb-dominated Yugoslavia. Nevertheless the Germans, hinting that they would not agree to elements of the Maastricht treaty if they didn't get their way on Croatia, bullied the Community into recognizing Croatia and Slovenia.

The rest, as they say, is history. O.K., O.K., I know that no one is going to allow the Germans alone to be the peacekeepers in Bosnia (although they should at least pay for the mission). But this is just a reminder that there are stories inside stories inside stories in this Balkan war, and before the United States moves in with 25,000 troops, the American people have to know what they are getting into and have some basic questions answered:

No. 1. President Bill Clinton recently told a group of columnists that he viewed U.S. troops in Bosnia as eventually playing a role similar to the U.S. troops monitoring the peace between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai Desert. But those troops are armed with nothing more than tennis rackets and suntan lotion. Secretary of Defense William Perry says he sees the United States not only serving as peacekeeper in Bosnia but also arming and training the Muslims in order to create a stable balance of power — so the United States will eventually be able to leave.

How does the United States intend to be a passive, neutral peacekeeper between Serbs, Croats and Muslims with one hand, while arming and training the Muslims with the other?

No. 2. Is it wise for the United States to be putting so many troops, 25,000, into a situation where there are going to be many disgruntled people and the best way for any of them to draw attention on CNN to their grievances will be not by killing a Muslim or a Dutchman but by killing Americans? Granted, this is always a problem when Americans are sent abroad, and should not stop a deployment. But it also cannot be ignored. There is a real risk that with such a large U.S. role the whole mission could be wrecked, à la Somalia, by just killing a few U.S. troops.

No. 3. Even if the parties can agree on permanent cease-fire lines, which they have not so far, they still must agree on the nature of a peace settlement. The Muslims still want a unitary state and will tag the United States in that direction; the Serbs and Croats still want de facto partition and will tag the United States in that direction. What is the political outcome the United States wants and how will U.S. troops be used to promote that outcome?

Mr. Clinton has shown real leadership on Bosnia of late. America should continue to lead and contribute to a settlement, but only in proportion to its interests (which are limited), and only after it is clear why it goes in and when it comes out.

Footnote: Mr. Clinton has never given a speech devoted to Bosnia. Maybe it's time.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Cyclist Fined

LONDON — Mr. James Greenwood, who as a journalist is known as the "amateur casual" and "the man in the crowd," of the *Daily Telegraph*, was summoned at the North London police court yesterday [Oct. 11] for driving his tricycle on the footway. Mr. Greenwood denied driving the machine on the footway. He was wheeling it on the footway for the simple reason that, as he was suffering from rheumatic gout, he could not ride up hill. He was fined one shilling and costs.

1920: Fishy Whiskey

NEW YORK — A bold conspiracy to ship entire carloads of liquor from New York to Chicago has been discovered here. The discovery was made when Federal Agents, having got wind of the affair, seized a car containing twenty-eight barrels, each holding thirty-six quart bottles of whiskey, the whole valued at \$20,000. The barrels were labelled "hermings" and each was carefully covered with fish scales to give off an odor of fish. Officials predict the arrest of a large number of railroad employees charged with conspiring to smuggle liquor. The officials refuse to say how they discovered the whiskey.

1945: Laval Appeal

PARIS — Paul Reynaud, former Premier of France, who was imprisoned by the Vichy government during the war, headed a list of French figures who demanded a retrial for Pierre Laval. Laval and Reynaud were former arch-enemies. However, there is no appeal possible from the High Court's verdict unless an ordinance is issued by General Charles de Gaulle, French Provisional President. Laval's lawyers, have petitioned for an audience with General Charles de Gaulle on his return from Brussels.



International Herald Tribune

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, KATHARINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ABT and CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GACE, Business and Finance Editor • RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director • JUANITA CASPARI, International Development Director • DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director.

Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons

Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine P. Darrow

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: (1) 41.43.92.10. Adv.: (1) 41.43.92.12. Internet: IHT@eurocomie

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2134

Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Krampholtz, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2522-1188. Fax: 852-2522-1190.

Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 15, 10123 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (49) 71 67 53. Fax: (49) 71 73 10

Pres. U.S.: Michael Curry, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 753-3692. Fax: (212) 753-5265

U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E, Tel. (171) 636-4804. Fax: (171) 240-2254

S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 12302126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1995, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8525.

مكتبة الأمل

OPINION/LETTERS

Reflexive Applause Greets the Pope's Sober Reflections

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The encounter of the Pope with the United Nations last week, on the occasion of the latter's 50th anniversary, provided an interesting application of principled thought to matters customarily discussed in UN forums with expedient or hypocritical rhetoric.

This Pope's formation was as a philosopher, as was evident in his address to the General Assembly. Talk about human rights, freedom and human obligation, at the United Nations and in international political discourse generally, usually has little connection to any rigorous structure of thought about the nature of man or the significance of human existence. Such matters are controversial, and it is far easier to coast on the superficial invocation of democracy and a good word for human rights, both intellectually unexamined.

The Pope argued that the evident general human wish to possess political freedoms, together with a social and economic position consistent with the dignity of a free human being, demonstrates that the claim to human rights is "rooted in the nature of the person" and reflects "the objective and inviolable demands of a universal moral law." These are not abstract points, he said, but "remind us that we do not live in an irrational or meaningless world."

This universal claim to human rights is evidence of a moral logic "which makes possible dialogue between individuals and peoples," providing a kind of "grammar" in

which a discussion can take place among people "of intelligence and free will, immersed in a mystery which transcends [their] own being and endowed with the ability to reflect and the ability to choose."

This obviously is not a description of the human situation that most elites in the West today would accept. The argument about the universality of human rights put forward in most American discussion rejects both the notion of transcendent moral law and the suggestion of transcendent mystery in human existence. It assumes the entirely material nature of man and the absence of any human destiny other than one that men and women create for themselves.

It therefore is vulnerable to the "utilitarianism" that the Pope condemned in his address, the belief that men and women logically and properly search only for their individual advantage, and that the only rational basis for altruism is an argument that you will get on better yourself if you treat others decently. This has proved a pretty fragile basis for community.

Today's sentimental rationalization of utilitarianism is the currently influential economic doctrine that holds that the untrammeled pursuit of individual advantage in an unregulated marketplace will end by making a better world for all.

It is an expression of that naive belief in

the inevitability of progress that the actual experience of the 20th century has rendered absurd. Ideas of automatic material and social progress, and indeed of the moral improvement of men and women themselves, which have dominated Western thought since the Enlightenment and since Darwin, still influence the popular and political debate — despite two world wars, totalitarianism, the Holocaust and the evidence about human progress presented in Bosnia today.

The Pope was right to conclude that the paradox of our own day, as the close of the millennium approaches, "is that man, who began the period we call 'modernity' with a self-conscious assertion of his 'coming to age' and 'autonomy,' approaches the end of the 20th century fearful of himself, fearful of what he might be capable of, fearful of the future." He has good reason to be afraid.

The press in New York made much of the Pope as a "charismatic" personality — "the most charismatic man on the planet," according to a New York Times story. This meant, presumably, that he comes over on television and draws crowds. (Comparisons were made with O. J. Simpson.)

The dictionary definition of charisma is "a quality of extraordinary spiritual power attributed to a person or office capable of eliciting popular support in the direction of human affairs." People rightly sense in the Pope a spiritual authority, and he himself undoubtedly wishes to influence human affairs by what he says.

But the fact would seem to be that he elicits no more than minority support or ephemeral sympathy for the policies he recommends and the outlook on human affairs he affirms. This is true in the United States, and in most of the rest of the advanced industrial world as well.

The specific moral demands he makes are mostly rejected, or are even considered a cause for embarrassment. This is most apparent in the tormented arena of sexual morals. His condemnations of abortion, promiscuity and contraception are generally unpopular — indeed, are considered outrageous — by many who make Western opinion and seem annoyed if not surprised that the Pope is still a Catholic.

However, sex is not the domain of the United Nations, and it occupies a minor place even in the moral theology of the Catholic Church. Political justice is the United Nations' domain. And in this matter the Pope's demand that no one exploit another for his own advantage, and that all practice a solidarity "which enables others to live out, in the actual circumstances of their economic and political lives, the creativity which is the distinguishing mark of a human person," meets a superficial applause masking general indifference.

That his listeners can afford their indifference to this demand, as the millennium approaches, is another question.

International Herald Tribune,
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Restaurateur Dishes Up Lowdown on Seating

By George Lang

NEW YORK — Before New York's restaurant owners and managers, maîtres d'hôtel and headwaiters ask for the best tables in heaven, they have a lot to answer for.

Even St. Peter, who manages the front of the house, is baffled by a mystery that bedevils diners. When they arrive at empty restaurants, why are they so often taken to the worst table — to Siberia, as we call it?

They are hustled past acres of white tablecloths and deposited in

MEANWHILE

the rear or next to kitchen doors or waiters' stations. It doesn't matter whether they made reservations weeks earlier or are walk-ins. Even though the dining room eventually fills up, this does not heal bruised egos.

As a lifelong restaurateur and historian of gastronomy, I understand the reasons for the practice — and don't approve of many. Here are some pluses and minuses.

Hall of mirrors. Nobody likes to walk into an empty restaurant. By dispersing the patrons, the manager makes it look full.

Interior decorating. We have to dress up the dining room with attractive people. Sometimes a guest's appearance and behavior are — how should I put it? — discordant.

As one of Manhattan's most respected restaurateurs once told me: "No restaurant failed because of the people they turned away. But many have closed because of whom they let in." When a decorative palm is potted and a guest turns up that way, it is the palm that should be seen and not heard.

Labor relations. Maîtres d'hôtel can't stiff waiters whose tables in the gulag have seen few paying guests for days. (But should guests know this or care? They come to see and be seen.)

Privatization. If you put the couple in love in front, you create an embarrassing peep show. You don't want the next table distracted if the guests are cutting a deal to buy Time Warner.

The club. Why shouldn't the steadies get preferred treatment? Mostly, first-timers have to earn it. In restaurants, as in outside life, what comes easy holds little value. Premium seats whet appetites — of all sorts.

Some establishments are barely

dented by food fashion and social change. In their view, you are where, not what, you eat. A Big Board ego won't stand for a Nasdaq listing.

It is said that to one famous restaurant that caters to show business, your seat is based on last week's gross. Famously, power brokers "own" their tables: They provide so much business during the

Find out why you keep getting the table near the restrooms.

year that the house can afford to hold the tables open.

Food as theater. Theater as food. Do you really expect Sirio Maccioni (Mr. Le Cirque) to send Woody Allen into exile?

The power play. Yes, headwaiters take perverse pleasure in pushing around people who are more accomplished and successful than they are. Power, without the possibility of misusing it, lacks appeal. Thus, unbooked front tables may stay empty all night.

Mindlessness. Enough said. The special handshake. Some psychologists call this deplorable form of transference transactional therapy.

Social consciousness. I once tried to prevent fireworks and wound up losing a friend. The just-separated wife of a famous author came in with her new beau for an early lunch. Knowing her soon-to-be former husband would arrive later, I seated them as far back as possible without removing a wall, with no explanation. She felt demoted.

But surely St. Peter will reward my diplomacy by not placing me next to the fire exit.

The writer owns the Café des Artistes in New York and is a co-owner of Gundel in Budapest. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Simpson Verdict

Johnnie Cochran, with his inflammatory, racist closing arguments, has set back the cause of equal justice in America for years. Guilt or innocence does not depend on race. Mr. Cochran, and all members of the "Dream Team" if not the whole legal profession, should be ashamed at the depth to which the ideal of a trial by peers has been dragged.

The real crime shown by the defense attorneys is not the black vs. white issue. It is the fact that O. J. Simpson is a free man because he is (or at least was) rich.

Yes, there is unequal justice in America. But it is not due to race. It is due to wealth. A poor man would have been convicted and jailed, with the key thrown away, months ago.

JOHN ALLAN,
Himeji, Japan.

Regarding "Don't Change System" (Opinion, Oct. 5), I, as an American citizen living in Ger-

many, must ask: Why ever not? The Germans I know are appalled at the media circus otherwise known as the O. J. Simpson trial, where cameras in the courtroom encouraged the baser instincts of lawyers seemingly unrestricted by any rules of professional conduct, any requirements to stick to the facts. Is this the best justice our society can deliver? As an American, I am ashamed.

EMILY HEYER,
Munich.

Were the Clarence Thomas hearings not part of our recent past, we might get away with saying that O. J. Simpson's trial was solely about racism. Indeed, Nicole Brown Simpson was not there to testify; the resounding white voice heard was that of a policeman crying "nigger."

But the system didn't believe Anita Hill either, and she was black. Nicole Simpson's whiteness was convenient, not decisive.

Economic, cultural and political forces will continue to leave all but a

few famous, wealthy blacks at the mercy of an often racist criminal justice system — and all but a handful of women in a world of harassment, rape and battering.

Blacks' understandable anger at police brutality and other forms of unjust treatment must not be used to drive another wedge between those who need to combine efforts for a better world.

JUDITH EZEKIEL,
Gentilly, France.

It would be interesting to hear the views of African-Americans awaiting execution on Death Row. Of particular interest would be the views of those who had busy trials with low-paid public defenders.

ROBERT F. ILLING,
Ponte, Portugal.

I definitely do not imagine I can add anything new to the ocean of comments originating from the O. J. Simpson verdict, but I will try to spell out a few dismal "lessons" that

a European citizen can derive from this by now truly global event:

1. Tribalism is triumphant. Very few Georgians deplore Stalin, not many Serbs denounce the criminal nature of Zeljko Raznatovic (a.k.a. the paramilitary leader Arkan) and a majority of U.S. blacks were convinced that Mr. Simpson should be acquitted in any case. The essence of ethics and justice, impartiality, is being attacked and eroded more powerfully than in any other era.

2. If No. 1 is true, then in the future we may see defendants seeking to be judged exclusively by their "peers" or, on the contrary, requests that juries be ethnically balanced to avoid scandalous "partiality."

3. Justice and money have been shown to be more than ever closely, and ominously, connected.

4. The combination of underdog image (as black) and top-dog reality (as millionaire) could not possibly be defeated in a court. Imagine the reverse, and you will get the reverse result (with the same evidence).

5. Courtesy of Detective Mark Fuhrman, racism has been shown to be alive and well.

Europeans should not bask in an unfounded feeling of superiority: The bell is tolling also for us. But again, the United States is proving to be the place where global trends are set and revealed with brutal clarity. We are all warned.

GIULIO BINOCCHI,
Geneva.

It's really impossible for a white American to appreciate how it must have felt to be a black in parts of America, where, as recently as 30 years ago, blacks had to go to the back of the bus or were prevented from eating or staying where they wanted. The Simpson verdict is probably a recompense for those inequities. It's a poor show for American justice, but perhaps we have to rationalize it as part of the process of evening out inequities.

W. F. WASSMANN,
Zamalek, Egypt.

BOOKS

GOLDWATER: The Man Who Made a Revolution

By Lee Edwards. 572 pages. \$29.95. Regnery.

BARRY GOLDWATER

By Robert Alan Goldberg. 463 pages. \$27.50. Yale University Press.

By John B. Judis

SOMETIMES the authors of books reveal facts that suggest an entirely different interpretation of their subjects from the one they provide.

That is the case with two recent biographies of former Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater. Both books are well researched and well written, but they both include details about their subject that are inconsistent with their own assessments of him.

Lee Edwards, a conservative intellectual who served as Goldwater's press aide in the 1964 presidential campaign, provides the most complete reconstruction yet of that cam-

paign and reveals much that is new about Goldwater's relationship with other conservatives, including Ronald Reagan.

While Edwards does not hesitate to express his views, he does not allow them to dictate what he reveals about Goldwater.

Robert Alan Goldberg, a professor of history at the University of Utah, describes himself as being on the left but, like Edwards, is meticulously evenhanded in recounting Goldwater's life.

While Edwards is at his best in describing conservative politics, Goldberg, who grew up in the Southwest, is at his best in portraying Goldwater's early years and his Arizona background.

Although the biographers differ politically, they are equally admiring of Goldwater. Goldwater, Edwards writes, "laid the foundation for a political revolution and led a generation of conservatives to understand that theirs was a winning as well as a just

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A Manhattan Club team, consisting of Lapt Chan, Uday Ivatury, Elizabeth Reich, Brad Moss, Philip Alder and Jim Kerkorian, seemed to be heading for victory in the Von Zdzieniec Double Knockout Team Championship, after the first session of a three-way final at the Beverly Club. Their team was leading by 18 imps against Robb Gordon and his team, and by 11 against Robin Kay and her team. Gordon led Kay by 7.

NORTH (D)			
♠ A	♠ Q 7 6 4 2	♠ A K 10 8 3	♠ 10
♥ 7 3			
WEST			
♠ Q J 9 2	♠ K 10 6 4 3	♠ 7 6 4	♠ 7 6 3
♥ 2 4	♥ 10 9 8 5	♥ 7 6 4	♥ 7 6 3
♦ A K J 4			
SOUTH			
♠ 8 5			
♥ Q J 9 2			
♦ Q 8 8 2			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
North: 2♣, 2♦, 2♥, 2♠, 3♦, 3♥, 3♠, 4♠.
West led the club ace.

Choice of opening bid on the diagram resulted in a big profit for the Manhattan team on the diagramed deal. Ivatury chose to open the North hand with two clubs, strong and artificial. His rebid of two hearts was semi-artificial and required South to bid two spades.

If North had then bid two no-trump, he would have shown a balanced hand that could have guaranteed the game. As it was, the three diamond bid was natural, and Chan, as South, knew that he was facing a strong red two-suiter. When he showed enthusiasm for diamonds by jumping to game, it was easy for North to continue to slam.

He could judge that the slam would be at worst on a finesse and it proved to be a virtual lay-down.

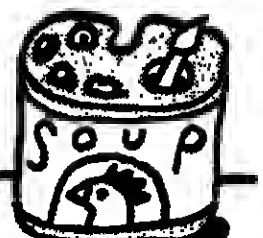
Chan was the accidental declarer because of the negative response to two clubs and had no difficulty in making the slam by ruffing hearts twice in his hand.

In the replay, North opened one heart, as many would, and prayed that his partner would not pass. But South did pass, understandably, and North-South scored a modest 140 instead of the 1370 available in six diamonds. That was a gain of 15 imps to the Manhattan Club team.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Anderson Chung, division manager of multicultural marketing communications for AT&T's Asian market, is reading "The Artist's Way: A Spiritual Path to Higher Creativity" by Julia Cameron.

"It's a fantastic book. It gives great insight on creativity, which is part of the job of motivating advertising agencies." (Maria Samminirotelli, IHT)



In 1958, he ad-libbed that Reuther was a "more dangerous menace than the Sputnik or anything Soviet Russia might do to America." One time he called for taking the Vietnam war to South China. "It would be fairly easy," he said at a press conference.

His only legislative achievement in 40 years was the passage in 1986 of the Goldwater-Nichols military reform bill, but the bill got through Congress largely through the efforts of his Democratic colleague, Senator Sam Nunn.

The puzzling question raised by these books is how a man of such limited gifts managed to find himself atop the conservative movement.

Certainly, Goldwater possessed fundamental decency and integrity — evidenced in his refusal during the 1964 campaign to exploit the ghetto riots — but these are not qualities that ensure political success. More likely he was carried along by a movement that was much more powerful than he was. In both 1960 and 1964, conservative activists drafted him for national office over his objections.

Edwards and Goldberg fail to take account of Goldwater's weaknesses. Edwards notes inconsistencies between Goldwater's earlier and later speeches without acknowledging that they might have reflected different views of speechwriters rather than of Goldwater.

Edwards and Goldberg were probably unwilling to cast Goldwater, whom they liked and admired, in an unfavorable light. They may have also been reluctant to diminish the importance of their subject or show that he was a mediocrity whose fame was largely the product of others' efforts.

John B. Judis, senior editor of the New Republic and author of "William F. Buckley: Patron Saint of the Conservatives," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IMPACT ON BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY

OCTOBER 12-13, 1995

KEMPINSKI HOTEL

BERLIN

A major

International Herald Tribune

conference

held in cooperation with

the German Federal Ministry

of Economics.

For further information

on this conference, please contact:

Brenda Erdmann Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

63 Long Ave., London W14 8JZ

Telephone: (44 171) 836 4892

Fax: (44 171) 836 6717

Federal Ministry of Economics

Herald Tribune

Our illustrious group of speakers will include:

Günter Rexrodt
Minister of Economics, Germany

Hans Tietmeyer
President, Deutsche Bundesbank

Heinrich von Pierer
Chairman, Siemens AG

Herbert Henzler
Chairman, McKinsey & Co., Inc.

Manfred Stolpe
Prime Minister of the State of Brandenburg

Johannes Ludwig
Secretary of State, Ministry of Economics, Germany

Eberhard Diepgen
Mayor of Berlin

Yves Bobillier
President, Dow Europe S.A.

David Herman
Chairman and Managing Director, Adam Opel AG

Gerd Tenzer
Member of the Board of Management, Deutsche Telekom AG

Ernst Moritz Lipp
Senior General Manager, Dresdner Bank AG

Alan Donnelly
Member of the European Parliament

Birgit Breuel
Former President, Treuhandanstalt, Commissioner General of EXPO 2000

HEALTH/SCIENCE

Dr. Internet Scans the Planet

By Sandy Rovner
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — This oote appeared on the Internet during the third week of July: "Hello! We are two friends from Venezia, Italy: Jo and Cris. Alice, our friend, has a very bad disease, so she has asked us if we can help her. She doesn't feel the physical pain... and she is only 9... We are trying to connect with a hospital in Michigan, probably at Lansing, because we know that in that hospital there is the other person who has the same bad disease. We know only the Italian name: *disautonomia familiare del II tipo*... We need... any other information that could help us to find this hospital."

So began an Internet search for help that eventually led Cris and Jo to a medical librarian in Fort Wayne, Indiana; a medical foundation in New York; a parents' support group in Wisconsin; and perhaps help for their sick friend from two medical specialists, one in New York and one in Israel.

Even though Alice's story is still unfinished, her search for help on the Internet is a striking metaphor for the uses of this international communications network for medical purposes.

Alice Lazzaroni has an extremely rare genetic disorder

that afflicts children of Italian, Greek and other Mediterranean heritage. She does not feel pain or perspire and she has serious bone problems.

Her family in Venice could find little information about it. As Alice's condition worsened — recently she became unable to function without a wheelchair — they became desperate to find help. Family friends Cristiano "Cris" and Giorgia "Jo" Parmiggiani, who speak only a little English, set out on the Internet to find information.

Thousands of miles away, Barry Orton, a telecommunications professor at the University of Wisconsin, has an eight-year-old son, David, with a closely related and rare illness, familial dysautonomia (FD) that affects Jews of Eastern European ancestry.

Only about a year ago, Orton and some other FD parents began communicating on the Internet to compare notes. Contacted by the medical librarian who saw the note from Cris and Jo, these parents of FD patients embraced the Lazzaronis, giving them their first contact with other parents with many of the same problems and access to medical specialists familiar with the disorder.

FD has many names and a confusing combination of symptoms. It may affect one or more activities of the auton-

ic nervous system, the part of the nervous system that carries out involuntary tasks such as digestion, breathing and regulation of body temperature and blood pressure.

Cris and Jo posted their oote to every newsgroup — electronic bulletin boards where people can send notes to discuss specific interests — that contained the word "Michigan," "genetic," "disease" or "health," which means that must have appeared in hundreds of sites. There are 13,000 Usenet newsgroups on the Internet.

MOST of the 50 or so responses were from people offering prayers and sympathy, until their note was spotted by Catherine Amott Smith, a medical librarian for an insurance company in Indiana. Through Smith, they found Orton. He and the other FD parents had established FD Net, a "Listserv" (short for list server), which is similar to a newsgroup but is restricted to people who subscribe to it. A central computer distributes any messages to all people on the list.

Now the Lazzaronis are full-fledged members of FD Net. Sandro Lazzaroni wrote to the net this month, "Me and my wife thanks you all because you all have done in a few weeks

more than the doctors (in Italy) have done in eight years."

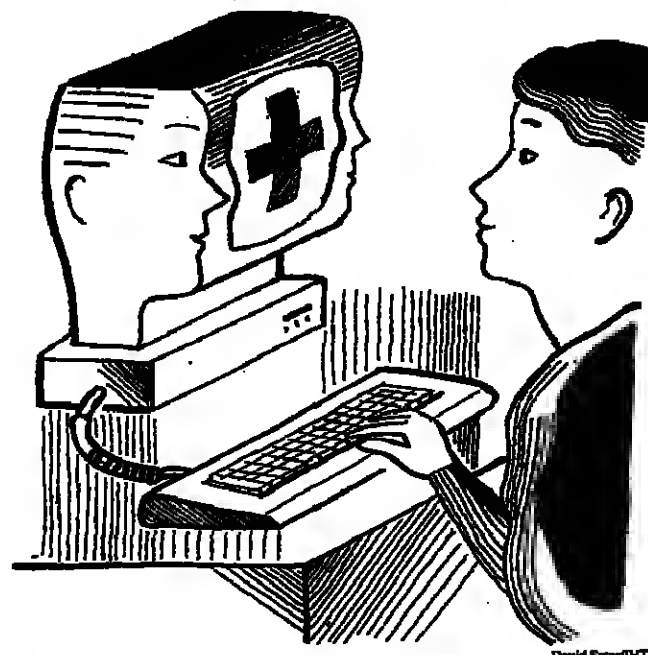
All of the major computer network services — America Online, Prodigy and CompuServe — can provide access to the Internet and have health and medical databases and related "chat" rooms where members can get together in "interest groups" and converse on-line about treatments, symptoms, individual doctors, books and articles. Most of these on-line service sections are costly and usually an hourly premium above monthly charges runs about \$2 to \$4.

The Internet also can be reached less expensively through libraries and special Internet services when local lines or 800 numbers are available.

The World Wide Web, which organizes vast chunks of information on the Internet, has become popular in the past few years. The web enables users to move among related topics through a system of "hyperlinks," which are underlined words.

Many health and medical associations and organizations have home pages on the web.

There are many ways to start searching for a given health subject. One of the easiest is to start with a "search tool" called Yahoo, a system of hyperlinks invented by two Stanford University students that has become a permanent and



David S. Heston

often indispensable piece of the Internet. Health is only one of Yahoo's subjects, but it contains 40 health-related links. Click on "Diseases and Conditions" and you get an alphabetical list beginning with AIDS/HIV and ending with the Virology Page.

Of the on-line services, Prodigy has a particularly innovative health page of its own on the web, in addition to its bulletin boards and chat areas.

According to Kate Nagy, a technology transfer fellow at the International Cancer Information Center of the National Cancer Institute, the Internet helps the institute make infor-

mation on cancer available widely and quickly.

ICIC runs the NCI cancer-fax program, for example, and answers 10,000 requests a month for copies of articles in the NCI journal. It also runs Physicians Data Query and oow has brought the institute onto the web.

"As someone who uses the Internet every day to access health information," said Catherine Amott Smith, the medical librarian who spotted the note from Cris and Jo, "I am sick and tired of seeing it publicized as a cross between CB radio and a singles bar for pedophiles."

5 Share Nobels For Ozone Study, Particle Physics

By Thomas Gmsberg
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Four Americans and a Dutch scientist won Nobel prizes for sounding the alarm about depletion of Earth's protective ozone layer and for discoveries about some of nature's tiniest particles.

The chemistry prize, for the ozone work, went to Mario Molina of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, F. Sherwood Rowland of the University of California-Irvine and Paul Crutzen, a Dutch citizen working at the Max-Planck Institute for Chemistry in Germany.

The physics prize went to Martin L. Perl of Stanford University and Frederick Reines of the University of California-Irvine. They discovered "two of nature's most remarkable subatomic particles," their citation from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said.

Although ozone is considered a pollutant at ground level, it protects the Earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays at high altitudes. "The three researchers have contributed to our salvation from a global environmental problem that could have catastrophic consequences," the academy said.

Dr. Molina and Dr. Rowland, working separately from Dr. Crutzen, reported in 1974 that chlorofluorocarbons — the CFC gases then used in spray cans, refrigerators and other items — threatened the ozone layer.

They calculated that, if use of CFC gases continued without abatement, the ozone layer would become significantly depleted, the citation said.

Dr. Crutzen explained in 1970 how nitrogen oxides react with ozone to accelerate the reduction of the layer. "Crutzen took a fundamental step toward a deeper understanding of the chemistry of the ozone layer," the citation said.

THE report from Dr. Molina and Dr. Rowland led to restrictions on CFC release during the late 1970s and early 1980s, the citation said. Their research, predicting an ozone "hole" laid the groundwork for its discovery in 1985 over the South Pole. "Not until 1985, when the real shock came, was there any real urgency in international negotiations on release restrictions," the academy said.

As a result of the scientists' pathbreaking discoveries, "the most dangerous gases will be totally banned from 1996," the citation said, adding that de-

veloping countries have been given a grace period.

The winners of the physics prize discovered subatomic particles called the tau and the neutrino.

In the mid-1970s, Dr. Perl found the tau, a heavier cousin of the electron. The tau is highly unstable and decays into other particles in less than a trillionth of a second.

The first tau particles were probably created in the Big Bang that started the universe, but they have long since disappeared. So Dr. Perl had to create tau particles in a particle accelerator to study them. The discovery uncovered a family of subatomic particles that the Nobel citation said is crucial for current theories of how nature's smallest particles behave.

Dr. Perl called the award "unexpected" and said he hoped it will help convince people his current work involving quarks, another class of subatomic particles, is "not a waste of time."

THE Nobel committee cited Dr. Reines, who worked with the late Clyde Cowan, for detecting the first neutrino, called the electron antineutrino, in work that started in the 1950s. Dr. Reines is in a hospital for a condition that is not life-threatening, according to Myron Bander, former chairman of the physics department at the University of California, Irvine.

Dr. Bander said Dr. Reines deserved the prize "for discovering this fundamental particle. This particle appears in all these radioactive decays. Now it has been used in astronomy and all sorts of other research. It is a keystone to our understanding of elementary particle physics."

Neutrinos stream out from the sun and star explosions called supernovas, making it possible to probe the innermost regions of stars. They are produced along with energy, and to understand how stars and the sun produce energy "you need to understand neutrinos," said physicist Richard Steinberg of Drexel University in Philadelphia, who studies neutrinos. Scientists are still debating whether neutrinos have mass. Neutrinos are extremely abundant, so if they have even a little mass they could help explain the so-called missing mass problem, which is that scientists have found far less mass than the universe appears to contain.

The winners of each Nobel will share \$1 million this year. They will be honored during a ceremony in Stockholm on Dec. 10.

Sexual Harassment: It's as Old as Birds and Bees

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Birds do it, senators do it, even fuzzy little bees do it: they engage, that is, in the ancient art of sexual harassment. Harassment is probably as old as the partition of sex cells into sperm and eggs.

Indeed, the more carefully biologists survey the field, the more often they spy examples of males hounding females (and, on occasion, the reverse) to listen up, settle down and mate, mate, mate. Now some researchers are attempting to

quantify the toll that harassment exacts on the recipient of the unwanted advances, to determine when conventional male ardor becomes dangerous to the female, detracting from her capacity to care for her young and even, on occasion, leading to her death. Two papers on the subject of sexual harassment and coercion appeared recently in the journal *Animal Behaviour*, one an in-depth study of sexual harassment in a species of solitary bee, the second a sweeping overview of harassment among a broad variety of animals. The take-home message is that males will often

do whatever they can to seize the resource they covet most: female sexuality. As for their methods, we're not talking champagne and soft jazz.

A male may follow a female around, hitting or slapping or screeching at her until she relents, as often happens among chimpanzees. Or he may skip the warm-up and simply rape her, as young male orangutans do nearly every time they encounter a female. Among sea otters, for example, a male may grab a female's snout with his teeth or claws and drown her while attempting to mate.

"It's all very sexual and de-

pressing, but there we are," said Dr. Geoff A. Parker of the University of Liverpool in England. Dr. Parker and a colleague, Dr. Timothy H. Clutton-Brock of the University of Cambridge, wrote one of the two *Animal Behaviour* papers.

Researchers have long known that male and female animals struggle endlessly with a fundamental paradox: they need each other to reproduce, yet they have very different notions of how that need should be filled. Females usually — though not always — do most of the child care, investing in each young the outlandishly

taxing contents of an egg, or the even more expensive milk of the breast; and with that high investment comes a female's desire to mate with the male of her choice and ignore the rest. Afterwards, she's got work to do, turning her attention to the demands of maternity.

By contrast, males often have nothing to do with their young beyond tossing in half a genome — and the more semigenomes they can get into the pool, the better. Unlike the big, nutritious egg, their sperm cells are usually abundant and comparatively cheap to manufacture (though there are important exceptions, like fruit flies that make giant sperm several times the length of their bodies). Males also must move quickly to beat out competing males, which means in many female without giving her a chance to pick and choose.

Not every act of male aggression hurts the female, and sometimes a female appreciates a rousing display of male savagery, seeing it as evidence of strong genes or the ability to guard the territory against intruders. But when the costs to the female of male pushiness outweigh the benefits, then biologists call it sexual harassment.

They suggest that the relationship between the sexes is a so-called war of attrition, with the males harassing, the females resisting and the question being in each case who will persist the longest.

Often males win the war because the incentives for each sex are asymmetric: a female often has less to gain by resisting a particular male, since regardless of who the father is, she will have an offspring. But for his part, the chance of fertilizing a female may mean the difference between offspring or no offspring at all.

Often males win the war because the incentives for each sex are asymmetric: a female often has less to gain by resisting a particular male, since regardless of who the father is, she will have an offspring. But for his part, the chance of fertilizing a female may mean the difference between offspring or no offspring at all.

Often males win the war because the incentives for each sex are asymmetric: a female often has less to gain by resisting a particular male, since regardless of who the father is, she will have an offspring. But for his part, the chance of fertilizing a female may mean the difference between offspring or no offspring at all.

Often males win the war because the incentives for each sex are asymmetric: a female often has less to gain by resisting a particular male, since regardless of who the father is, she will have an offspring. But for his part, the chance of fertilizing a female may mean the difference between offspring or no offspring at all.

Often males win the war because the incentives for each sex are asymmetric: a female often has less to gain by resisting a particular male, since regardless of who the father is, she will have an offspring. But for his part, the chance of fertilizing a female may mean the difference between offspring or no offspring at all.

Often males win the war because the incentives for each sex are asymmetric: a female often has less to gain by resisting a particular male, since regardless of who the father is, she will have an offspring. But for his part, the chance of fertilizing a female may mean the difference between offspring or no offspring at all.

Humans Are Just a Bit More Refined

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Like their baboon and orangutan counterparts, male humans have been known to harass their females, but as always, they are considerably more refined in their approach. After all, even a wolf does not know how to wolf-whistle; and what baboon could figure out that if he stands next to a female in a crowded subway car and gives her a grope, he can make her wonder if it was just an accident?

Nudge and wink aside, some anthropologists and primatologists theorize that male harassment of and aggression toward females is more elaborate among humans than among any other primate species. They also propose that while the motivation to harass is the same for men as it is for any male animal — to co-opt a female's control over her sexuality and short-circuit her annoying desire to exert female choice — it has been comparatively more successful for men than for even the most belligerent of gorillas.

Dr. Barbara Smuts of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, has pointed out that most female primates may put up

with a lot of intimidation by their male folk, and a female ape who chooses to mate with male A may suffer the wrath of male B, but that couchless female movements and female mating decisions are never systematically controlled by males.

In addition, nonhuman female primates always are responsible for feeding themselves, said Dr. Sarah Blaffer Hrdy of the University of California at Davis. When they are hungry, they go out foraging. They do not wait for their mate to bring home the bananas.

By contrast, in many human cultures female sexuality has been strictly circumscribed, and the woman who ventures out alone, beyond the protection of her home, father or husband, risks the potentially dangerous encroachments of any footloose man she encounters.

Even in comparatively liberal societies like America, a woman who dares to go to a bar or a fraternity party alone is not given much sympathy if she is hassled or even attacked.

Moreover, in many cultures, a woman's ability to earn an independent living is limited, which means that a woman on her own risks not only harass-

ment, but extreme impoverishment.

A man's size advantage over a woman does not entirely explain his dominance. Writing in a recent issue of the journal *Human Nature*, Dr. Smuts said that "although male primates typically are larger than females, this does not mean that they always win when they have conflicts of interest with females," adding, "Their larger size is balanced by the fact that females cooperate against males, whereas males seldom cooperate against females."

Usually, female primates live with their female kin, and when a male gets uppity, the females rally together to defend their sister. In the view of Dr. Smuts and others, human males began to cement their dominant status over women by cooperating with other men. With their human cognitive powers, men could strike up alliances with other men, keeping track of friends and foes.

Such confederations eventually allowed them to tame the resource they craved the most — females. The advent of the agricultural revolution allowed men to further restrict female movements, essentially keeping the little woman down on the farm.

But women were not helpless victims in the evolution of patriarchy, researchers said. Dr. Hrdy points out that women have rarely sought to form alliances with other women and in fact have been more likely to

perceive other females as competitors than as comrades.

The institution of marriage, which is nearly universal in human culture, and the pair bond between men and women, has been spectacularly successful in the propagation of the human race. And from an evolutionary point of view, propagating is all that counts.

Natalie Angier

Armani Throws Down Gauntlet — Gently

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — A lineup of fashion editors in plain black — sleeveless dresses — bare legs, bare arms, bare necks and un-made-up faces — is the enduring image of the spring summer season.

To them, Giorgio Armani, who closed the Milan shows, threw down a soft and gentle gauntlet. His models tossed their loose curls, smiled through pretty makeup, decked themselves in light crystal jewelry. And they wore jackets, for heaven's sake. And silky knit cardigans. And dresses only if they were summery and soft. Just like normal women do.

Normality is the key to Ar-

mani's fashion. Although his show was out one to define the season or set the compass for fashion's future, it was a graceful way of redefining his personal vision.

That begins with a jacket, the garment that is no longer king

MILAN FASHION

of the closet, yet has still to find a successor.

"How many different jackets did I design — 25?" (there were in fact 47) Armani said after the show, where the paparazzi fodder included Boris Becker and his wife Barbara, Matt Dillon, Faye Dunaway, Ornella Muti and assorted Italian starlets popping out of their low-cut dresses.

A rounded bosom was the focus of Armani's newest jacket, shaped with a crosshatch of seaming to the waist and fitted snugly with a zipper. Jackets rolled out with effortless ease in soft beige and tender colors, in pinstripes (Dunaway's favorite), gathered at the back or even printed with flowers.

They were shown with knits rather than shirts and went occasionally with mid-calf skirts, but mostly with soft pants, or a newer flat-front version.

Knits were light and airy — literally in the case of open-weave stripes showing glimpses of flesh as through Venetian blinds. The body was on show too in long, fluid, jersey dresses ruched round the bosom. But since Armani is a supreme tailor but a less skillful dressmaker, the jackets paradoxically seemed gentler and more rounded than the dresses and more sensual than bra tops under the transparent knits.

The designer also insists on sending out waves of evening wear with embroidered bodices and ball skirts, where a few would make the point that Ar-

mani can handle decoration and put a woman in an organza ball skirt as well as pants.

This has not been a stellar Milan season with both buyers and press frustrated that the strengths of Italian fashion — interesting and inventive fabrics and superb make and finish — are lost on the big runway and often deliberately obfuscated by short-term gimmicks like back-to-the-1960s styling.

A more intimate presentation when the audience walks through and is able to touch and feel the clothes would be the solution for houses who do not need to make a drama out of clothes.

The delicate cut-out flowers and inserts on organza at Alberta Ferretti were examples of exceptional Italian workmanship that begged to be admired close up and did not need a runway show, although there was a fine finale of gauzy dresses in gradations of sunset colors from peach through hot coral.

THE fashion themes of the season are the onward march of the dress, especially an elongated shirt shape with a polo collar. Fine sweaters, fitted close to the body, and cardigans made a strong showing for summer knits. Skirts were either mini or mid-calf — the revival of long overraking the so-called "new" knee length. Strong, fresh color swept back, along with white.

The underlying concern about Milan fashion is that, although the product is high quality, no new design talent seems to be emerging. British designers Rifat Ozbek and Katharine Hamnett have both fled Milan, calling it inhospitable.

Italian houses continue to import designers: Marc Audebert (formerly with Prada) has moved to Trussardi. Batrice



Armani's curved-to-the-body jacket and soft pants.

Paul, former right hand of Claude Montana, was this season's designer at Complice, but the show was just a re-mix of current trends from soft tailoring through knits.

The most influential import has been Jil Sander, who shows in Italy but is based in Germany. Other interest has been provided by young American designers produced by Gilmar, who also

launched the new Christian Lacroix jeans line in Milan in the ornate Visconti palazzo, where the show was a stylish mix of denim and haute couture.

The dearth of new talent means that, although the big stores spend their big bucks in Italy, the Paris collections, which open Thursday, indisputably hold fashion's creative high ground.

INKPLUSINTERNET™

Your 21st-Century
Recruiting Solution

When you have a critical job to fill—in any academic field—look no further than *The Chronicle of Higher Education's* unique combination of Ink and Internet.

With Ink, *The Chronicle* provides the world's largest job marketplace for people with advanced degrees, reaching 450,000 readers every week.

On the Internet, it's ACADEMETHIS WEEK™, bringing *The Chronicle's* job listings to tens of thousands of additional readers. Try it for yourself:

World Wide Web: <http://chronicle.merit.edu>
Gopher: chronicle.merit.edu

For details, send an e-mail message via the Internet to inkplus@chronicle.com

or contact us via fax or mail:

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037 U.S.A.
Fax: 1-202-296-2891

gai
mattiolo

PARIS

"SALON DES CREATEURS"

Spring/Summer 1996 Collection

From the 12 to 17 of October 1995 GAI MATTIOLO
will be present in Paris at the:

Hotel Meurice
suites 302/4/6/8.

HOTEL MEURICE - 228, rue de Rivoli Ph: 44 58 10 10

هكزامن الاصل

SPONSORED SECTION

SPONSORED SECTION

UGANDA

CONFIDENCE COMES BACK TO KAMPALA

Uganda is on a path of enviable economic growth.

Uganda — a beautiful country of rolling hills and valleys, rivers and lakes — ran into severe difficulties in the 1970s. It has now found renewed energy to develop its rich economic potential, and it appears to be succeeding.

The statistics are clear and unambiguous. Economic growth has been averaging 6.6 percent a year since 1986 and reached 10 percent in the financial year that ended in June this year.

This growth is due to a good performance in agriculture — up 6.1 percent last year — and to substantial new investment in manufacturing activities, whose output rose by 17.7 percent last year.

Exports have also flourished, although last year's extraordinary leap of 111 percent was probably a one-time benefit of the coffee price boom. At the same time, there has been a successful battle against inflation, which has fallen to an

annual range of between 3 percent and 6 percent.

Reforming government
Investors and donor governments alike pay tribute to President Yoweri Museveni and his team of reforming associates, who since taking power in 1986 have adopted a dynamic approach to overcoming Uganda's legacy of bad government.

The previous 15 years of bitter ethnic conflict and government brutality — the regimes of Idi Amin and Milton Obote are held responsible for the loss of at least 500,000 lives — had brought the country to the brink of total economic collapse. The Museveni formula for recovery has been a mix of imaginative politics and far-reaching economic liberalization.

The formula strongly encourages the private sector and actively wooes foreign investors, especially those of Asian origin, who were ex-



The tall buildings that dominate the changing skyline of Kampala, together with the busy street market scenes, symbolize Uganda's return to peace and prosperity after the difficult years that preceded 1986.



elled by Idi Amin in 1972. The Museveni government has won strong praise and financial support for its economic policies from bilateral donors as well as from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Tough decisions

"Uganda has learned from other people's mistakes," says Brian Falconer, the World Bank's resident representative in Kampala, adding: "Things are happening here that are not happening in other African coun-

tries. The decision-makers are not afraid to make tough decisions."

Leading members of the economic recovery team, such as the Finance and Economic Development Minister Jehoshua Mayanja-Nkangi and the Trade and Industry Minister Richard Kaijuka, display a disarming ability to cut through the usual formality and bureaucracy of government. They engage in an active and ongoing dialogue on their policies with the Ugandan public, investors and aid officials.

Local investors

Mr. Mayanja-Nkangi stresses that most of the new investment is undertaken by Ugandans rather than foreigners. "We are inundated with enthusiastic people," says the minister, who is convinced that the recent rate of investment-fueled growth is sufficiently sustainable to allow Uganda to look forward to dispensing with foreign aid early in the first few years of the 21st century.

Encouraged by the response of ordinary Ugandans, and particularly by that of farmers, Trade Minister Kaijuka says that the decision to let private operators buy and export coffee, Uganda's principal crop, has been an unqualified success.

"Liberalization put money directly into the farmers' pockets," he says, adding that when prices surged on the world market, the farmers began, many for the first time, to look for ways to improve the quality of their crop.

The success of coffee liberalization leads Mr. Kaijuka to predict significant growth in a wider range of agricultural products, including tea, cotton, tobacco and food commodities.

"All our neighbors need food, and we'll continue to be the granary of the region," he says.

The investment drive has brought significant results in the rehabilitation of Uganda's agricultural plantations, particularly those devoted to sugar and tea. The thrust is being maintained as new investors negotiate for permission to develop farms for horticulture and other high-value products.

"We need to make large farms available if we are to modernize our agriculture, and we will do what we can to facilitate applications for land," says a close adviser to President Museveni.

Over the past 10 years, new agricultural, manufacturing and trading companies have been built up from nothing. Now it is quite normal to find the same compa-

ny dealing in coffee (buying, processing and exporting), spices, fishing, transport and automobiles. Several such conglomerates are already turning over tens of millions of dollars a year.

Export markets

Perhaps typical of the new generation of investors is Mukwano Industries, which launched its operations in 1985 and now has a wide range of interlocking businesses, including road transport, tea growing, soap and cooking oil manufacture, and construction.

"We are making the transition from trading to manufacturing," says Mukwano's executive director, Alykhan Karmali, "and we are beginning to look beyond Uganda's borders to find markets for our products in Sudan, Zaire, Rwanda, Tanzania and Kenya. The prospects are good."

Any country could be

proud of the economic results of Uganda's far-reaching reforms — increased production, booming exports, a strong currency and low inflation. Success can bring its own headaches, however, and can expose weaknesses in the system.

The strength of the Uganda shilling — resulting from the coffee boom and large capital inflows — could threaten to make Uganda's exports uncompetitive.

At the same time, the financial infrastructure remains undeveloped, restricting the potential for mobilizing savings. The government is now addressing both of these issues. Another challenge is Uganda's shortage of trained labor, especially at the higher and middle levels.

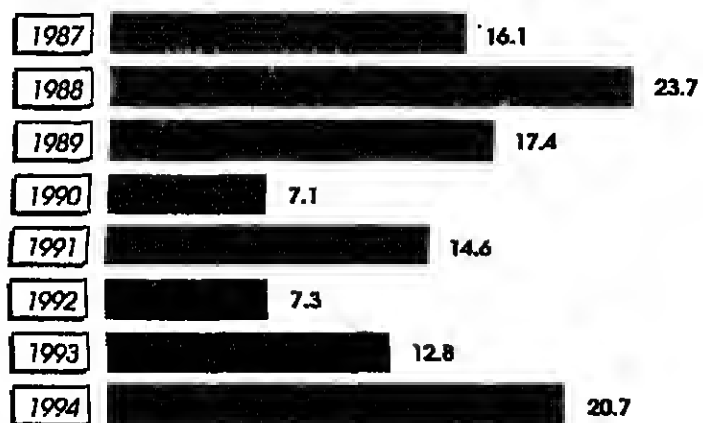
A permanent difficulty is the high transport costs resulting from the country's landlocked position. There is a related problem of instabil-

ity in Sudan, Zaire and Rwanda, which can from time to time spill over into Uganda.

But such problems have not succeeded in daunting confidence in the country's future. Investors are discovering unusual potential for agriculture, fishing, manufacturing and tourism, and they appreciate the warm welcome they receive from the authorities. Their investment drive is certain to be stepped up if, as expected, next year's elections confirm that the current political stability can be maintained.

A sign of the times is the recent expansion of regular international flights into and out of Uganda's airport at Entebbe. In 1994, the number of arrivals at the airport rose by 38 percent, to more than 100,000. For years, many travelers preferred to keep away from Uganda. But it is now firmly back on the map.

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Kampala.

PRESIDENT DESCRIBES UGANDA'S FORWARD COURSE

"The destiny of the country is in the hands of the people of Uganda."

In the following interview, President Yoweri Museveni describes how his government is setting Uganda on a steady path toward becoming a modern economy.

Are you confident that Uganda is embarked upon an economic course that is appropriate for its place in the world economy and that can lead to sustainable growth in the future?

There is no doubt about this. The decline in our economy between the 1970s and early 1980s has been totally reversed. We have set the economy of Uganda on a forward course that is today characterized by rapid growth. We have planned our task carefully and have deliberately gone about it step by step. The first task was to revive the economy. This we have largely done. We have successfully fought the lethargy that had set into the economic life of the people of Uganda during two decades of economic mis-

management, and we shall continue to fight this lethargy until we completely eliminate it.

Secondly, we had to address some basic problems that were embedded in the system. I am talking here of things such as reliance on coffee as the sole foreign-exchange earner, over-bureaucratization of the economy, the existence of too big a public sector, restrictive economic policies, neglect of the primary producers of wealth and other irrationalities. We have liberalized the economy and are now in the process of privatizing most of the public enterprises.

We have set the economy of Uganda on a steady path to become a modern economy, and we will be able to sustain a reasonable rate of growth.

Can anything be done to create a more general improvement of incomes?

Indeed, there is more to be done. We have been working on building up the infra-



"We have successfully fought the lethargy that had set into the economic life of the people of Uganda during two decades of economic mismanagement. We have liberalized the economy and are now in the process of privatizing most of the public enterprises."

President Yoweri Museveni.

structure that will enable our people to market what they produce. We have also realized that in order for the people to take off economically, they need credit, without which they cannot start viable economic activities. We have therefore started a program called the *emankikwa*

scheme, which seeks to provide credit to the poorest families to enable them to start profit-making projects. We are also intensifying our education program. Education is crucial in the struggle to eliminate poverty because it will equip our people with basic knowledge and the skills necessary in managing economic projects.

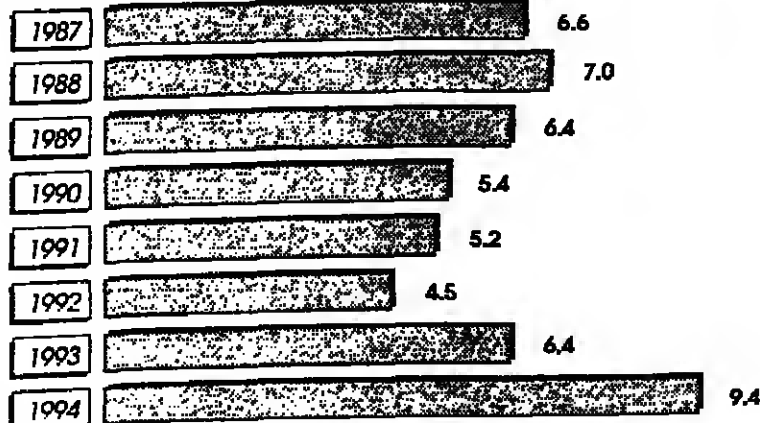
In recent months, there have been some words of criticism from representatives of Western nations about the pace and manner of Uganda's democratization. Do you agree with the Constituent Assembly's decision to delay any introduction of multiparty democracy or would you rather postpone multiparty democracy indefinitely?

It should be clear that the democratization of Uganda will have to go at the pace and in the manner decided on by the people of Uganda. Let me assure you that the people of Uganda participated in a free and fair election of those whom they wanted

to carry their views to the Constituent Assembly. Therefore, whatever decision was taken on any issue represents the sovereign will of the people of Uganda.

It follows that the decision to delay the introduction of multiple parties reflects the wishes of the majority of the people. Whether I agree or disagree with this decision is not important because my views cannot supersede the collective decision of the people of Uganda as expressed through their representatives. I do have personal views on all these issues, yes, and in this case I happen to agree with the decision of the Constituent Assembly on the form of democracy we should have for the time being. However, even if they had taken a decision that I do not agree with, I would still abide by that decision, because it is my duty to do so. What our Western friends need to understand is that the destiny of this country is squarely in the hands of the people of Uganda.

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF GDP



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Kampala.

BANK OF UGANDA

KAMPALA ROAD
P.O. BOX 7120, KAMPALA
TELEPHONE 258441 & 258061

"Over the year ending June 1995, the Ugandan economy turned in another solid performance, as economic and financial developments exceeded expectations in almost all areas. The growth in real output amounted to no less than 10 percent; the annual inflation rate dropped to 3.3 percent, and the overall balance of payments remained in substantial surplus. This performance demonstrates, once again, the authorities' continuing commitment to improve the well-being of the public through sustained macroeconomic stability and growth.

Charles N. Kikonyogo
Governor"

U G A N D A

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS THAT GROWTH IS SUSTAINABLE

"Our exporters need to find niches internationally where they can sell," says Jehoash Mayanja-Nkangi.

In the following interview, Minister of Finance and Economic Development Jehoash Mayanja-Nkangi describes the government policies that have helped to restore to Uganda the confidence of international investors.

How sustainable is the current revival in Uganda's economic fortunes? Can Ugandans look forward to a more general improvement in their standards of living?

Our growth in GDP has shown a rising trend, because our economic policies – fiscal, monetary and general – have encouraged investors to invest more. Also, political stability has returned to our country, confidence has been generated here and our policies have been well received internationally. Generally, people think Uganda is doing well, so the investors are coming. Since we set up the Uganda Investment Authority in 1991 as a one-stop center to get all the necessary authorizations for investors, we have given approvals for at least \$1 billion worth of new investments.

Our growth is sustainable as long as the will to do business is there, both on our part and on the part of the international investors who want to come here. Most of the investing, by value, is being done by our own nationals here, although we still need to develop the level of effective entrepreneurship.

This has traditionally been an agricultural country, and we would see greater growth if we could expand into the area of agro-processing and could take advantage of newly available technologies.

We also lack sufficient capital, although the resources are here and the will to grow is also here. We have to keep at it, but we are inundated with enthusiastic people!

There is much evidence of a strong revival in manufacturing activity. Do you think that this is largely destined to substitute for manufactured imports or that eventually Uganda could become a significant industrial exporter?

We are going to find it hard to gain access to some markets, but in the long run Africa will not come up until it industrializes judiciously. In the 1960s, Uganda used to be an exporter of some commodities, such as sugar and textiles, but this collapsed when General Amin took over. Now we are determined to achieve both import substitution and strong export promotion. We have to try to reduce the costs of production as much as we can, and our goods must be of high quality. Our exporters need to try to find niches internationally where they can sell.

Is Uganda well-placed to benefit from current plans for sub-regional cooperation?

Yes, indeed. Uganda is in the center of Comesa [the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa], a region of about 250 million people. We are already buying from our neighbors and selling to them. Even in the short time since South Africa became part of the international community, our businessmen have begun to travel there regularly. There are now at least four flights a week. We are already in a strong position to export our food to countries of the region because of other countries' food shortages. In the case of food, it is a question of our capacity to supply and to export.

Can privatization be achieved, and is there an assurance that it is in the best interests of the nation?

I think privatization is in the best interests of the nation because we have found through our own experience that ministers and civil servants are not the best managers of business

establishments. Secondly, the cost of running the parastatals has been a drain on the treasury, and we can no longer afford it. It is in the interests of the country to stop the hemorrhage on the exchequer and the misuse of resources.

Our difficulty has been that, in the past, we asked for a price based on the original cost of the assets. Some people did not accept that there was a difference between the cost of assets and their profitability. When the process was beginning to drag on, the president issued a directive that the responsibility for privatization should be given to a minister of state, within this ministry, to make the process faster.

Financial sector reform has been lagging behind other areas. In this connection, what does the government plan to do to speed the process of reforming the Uganda Commercial Bank?

The financial system is essentially private, except for the UCB, Co-operative Bank and the Uganda Development Bank. In the past two years, we started to look into the UCB, which accounts for between 40 percent and 50 percent of total deposits in the banking system. It has been making losses and needs capitalizing. We plan to move it toward privatization in the coming months.

When do you expect the capital market to be launched?

After deciding to move ahead with a capital market, we have sought advice and, as a result, there is now a bill before our present parliament. It should be debated in the coming session. A capital market will help tremendously in giving those with savings access to new investment opportunities, and it will help us draw capital into the country.

How would you describe Uganda's relations with the international financial institutions, particularly the IMF and the World Bank?

Excellent. These institutions have gone out of their way to assist our socioeconomic development. They are prepared to



"Political stability has returned to our country, confidence has been generated here and our policies have been well received internationally. Generally, people think Uganda is doing well, so the investors are coming." Minister of Finance and Economic Development Jehoash Mayanja-Nkangi.

be argued with, and we do not take on policies we cannot accept. We have had to bargain, and we have had to take difficult decisions, but we have been taking them. It is our view that projects should be owned by the countries that borrow from the multilaterals, and I think the World Bank and the IMF have considered this. Ultimately, it is our country, and we are very conscious of our independence.

Are you satisfied with the current level of debt relief that Uganda is receiving from its creditors?

We are satisfied from the point of view that we have had generous relief on our bilateral debts from the Paris Club. But our debt is so structured that between 65 percent and 70 percent of our debt is multilateral, from institutions which by their charters can never forgive their debts.

Some governments have urged the IMF to sell some of its gold as a means of providing debt relief, and that proposal is now on the table. We hope that more can still be done.

How long do you think it will be before Uganda can dispense with donor support and assistance?

It will probably take a further five to eight years. As the economy grows and we find ourselves able to collect more revenue, donor support will become less necessary, although it will remain considerable, at least for development purposes, for some years to come.

Our money could get your project off the ground

If you have a project or venture that will benefit East Africa, we can give you the finance to get it off the ground, and the backing to see it through to completion. In the last 25 years, we have financed several projects some big, some not so big. They have all benefited from our resources, our knowledge

of the region and in many cases from our international contacts. So, could you. Contact us if you think your project will help development in East Africa. We can assist in finding business partners inside or outside the region and in mobilising additional resources. Contact us.



EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Resident Offices:

HEADQUARTERS
E.A.D.B. Building
4 Nile Avenue
P.O. Box 7128
Tel: 255-41 230215
Telex: 61074 EADVBANK
Fax: 255-41 230215
KAMPALA, UGANDA

NAIROBI, Kenya
P.O. Box 47686
Tel: 254-2 348642
Fax: 254-2 219651
Telex: 62669
EADVBANK
KAMPALA, UGANDA

DAKES-SALAM, Tanzania
P.O. Box 5401
Tel: 255-51 482022
Telex: 41175
EADVBANK
Fax: 255-51 482022

WHERE BANKING PROVIDES THE PERSONAL TOUCH

Preparations are being made for the formation of a capital market, based at first on privatized state companies.

Like most activity in Uganda, banking revolves around personal recommendations and reputations. It is a world away from the anonymity of computerized systems and telephone banking.

Most of the privately owned banks only have one or two branches, and they exist by serving a small and select number of company clients.

The personal touch may have its charm, but the downside is that most banks still operate manual systems. Checks take days, or even weeks, to clear. The banks' only significant sources of income are from their foreign exchange transactions and lending. Not that securing a loan is easy. The banks lend only to customers who have established a good performance on their accounts over a long period. Even

then, only short-term borrowing is available – at a steep interest rate of between 18 percent and 21 percent.

Although interest rates seem likely to stay punishingly high, at least until there are more sources of income, lower operating costs and more areas of competition in the financial sector, the old-fashioned methods may soon begin to change. The internationally linked banks are planning to install computers and automated teller machines, and to become fully linked with the international systems operated by their head offices in London, Johannesburg or Bombay.

New blood Standard Chartered, Barclays, Stanbic and Bank of Baroda fly the flag for their distant head offices, but the new blood in Ugandan banking comes from small, recently established institutions such as Orient Bank, Crane Bank and International Credit Bank. Orient, for example, opened for business in March 1993 with a capital base of 1 billion

Uganda shillings (\$1 million) and now boasts a deposit base of 10 billion Uganda shillings. Managing Director Ketan Morjaria says the bank more than doubled its profits, from 245 million Uganda shillings in 1993-94 to 502 million Uganda shillings in 1994-95.

The new banks may be innovative, but they are hindered by the limitations of a restricted market. Uganda is waiting for the potential of the financial sector to be opened up, once the thorny problems of the state-owned Uganda Commercial Bank, which accounts for half the deposits in the country, are resolved. UCB suffers from the familiar problems of an uneconomic state-run institution. Although it fulfills an important socioeconomic requirement, with branches in all districts of the country, most of them operate at a loss.

When asked about UCB, bankers in Kampala tend to shake their heads and talk about "poor management," "negative net worth" and "too many branches." They say that UCB has been sub-

jected by successive governments to pressure to lend for largely political purposes and as a result has amassed a mountain of bad debts. As part of an ongoing restructuring of UCB, about 80 billion Uganda shillings of this debt is now being transferred into a special "non-performing assets trust."

Branch closures

The British merchant bank Morgan Grenfell has been given the job of advising the government on what to do next about UCB. It is expected to propose some form of privatization, including a split of the bank into component services and closure of some of the most uneconomic branches.

In addition to 16 commercial banks, Uganda has 19 insurance companies, which are becoming increasingly important to the orderly development of the financial market. "The weaknesses of the financial sector are at last being addressed," says Gordon Sentiba, general manager of the country's largest insurance company, Pan World Insurance.

"The mobilization of sav-

ings is vital for the health of the economy," Mr. Sentiba adds. "The time has come to look internally. Success can come only if the people are introduced to the savings culture, and the insurance industry can play a big role in this."

Moves are also under way to establish the basis for a small capital market in Uganda, mobilizing savings and creating new share-trading instruments. The Finance Ministry promises close liaison between the newly established Capital Markets Authority and the ministry's own Privatization Unit to ensure that tradable securities are available to members of the public. It says that this would be a "kick-start for the stock exchange."

Preliminary market

Finance Ministry adviser Darin Gunsekera hopes that the commercial banks can be mobilized to create a preliminary market in privatized company shares. "We have had to start with the basics, explaining what shares are and what a prospectus is, but we should have a core OTC [over-the-counter] market by the end of this year," he says.

Although this will be small initially, given the limited availability of savings, pension funds and other do-

mestic sources of investment capital, the potential for growth is substantial. A successful first share flotation, perhaps of a leading parastatal company like Uganda Airlines, would give an important psychological boost to the market.

Uganda's fledgling capital market may gain its first impetus from privatizations of government stock, but its real potential lies in the already established private sector.

Directors of several of the larger and more diverse industrial groups confirm that they would consider floating shares on the capital market soon after it becomes properly established. There is still no official timetable for the establishment of a fully functional Uganda stock exchange, but informed sources suggest a time frame of about 18 months.

Alongside Uganda's recent achievements, such as the attraction of substantial new foreign investment and the maintenance of a remarkable exchange rate stability for the Uganda shilling, the continuous steady growth in the financial sector over the past seven years has given Uganda's financial institutions a basis of confidence to move forward to the next stage of liberalization and free competition.

UGANDA

A COUNTRY OF ENDLESS OPPORTUNITIES

SERVICES SECTOR: Merchant and Investment Banking, Tourism Facilities and Services.

MANUFACTURING SECTOR: Building, Construction Materials and Real Estate Development, Power Generation, Telecommunications.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR: Cotton processing and Textile. Livestock production and processing (Beef and Dairy), Horticulture/Floriculture, Food processing, Fish farming and Processing, Fruit growing and processing.

UP-COMING EVENT:

• The Common Market in Eastern Southern Africa (COMESA) Conference, is due to be held in Uganda at the Kampala Sheraton Hotel from 28th November to 2nd December 1995. The objective of the forum is to bring together investors and investment related organisations from COMESA countries and industrialised countries as well as multilateral, regional and sub-regional organisations for the mobilisation of investment related resources for the four countries in COMESA sub-region namely UGANDA, KENYA, ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA.

Be there for both events to get first hand information from the horse's mouth

For more information contact:

UGANDA INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

— Winner of the African Investment Promotion Agency of the Year Award, 1995 —

The Investment Centre

Plot No. 28 Kampala Road P.O. Box 7418 Kampala, Tel: 251562/5, 234105/8, Fax: 242903

For additional information, please fill in this form and send it to the above address.

Name: _____

Designation: _____

Company Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Fax: _____

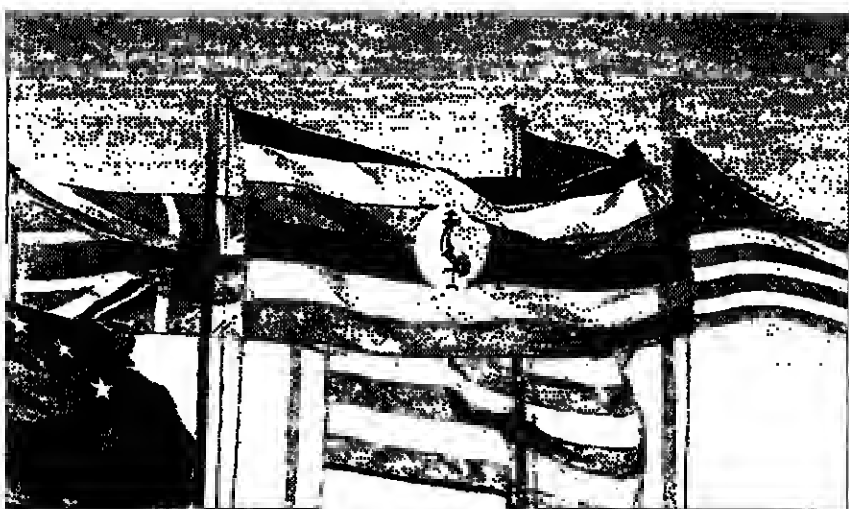
Please send me information on

- ☐ Investment opportunities in Uganda
☐ COMESA investor's forum



We are proud to be the market leader in the Industrial development of Uganda

For Quality products: Soap, Cooking oil, Plastics, Detergents



Corrugated boxes, Sodium Silicate, and Premium Tea



Mukwano Industries Ltd.

Plot 30, Press House Road, P.O. 2671, K'la.
Tel.: 235701/6, Fax: 235704.

"UGANDA"
was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune.
WRITER: Richard Sygne, British-based specialist in African affairs.
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mahler.

At Pan World you get insurance that can make a world of difference.

At Pan World, we pride ourselves in developing innovative insurance policies that can make a world of difference when something happens to you, your family or your business.

We are dedicated to giving you the best insurance on the market that includes, other than the traditional policies, the Deposit Administration Pension Scheme, Medical Insurance Scheme, Travel Insurance and Electronic Equipment Insurance. If you are interested in finding out how our insurance policies can cover you for all eventualities, come and talk to us. You will find insurance can make a world of difference to you.



Pan World Insurance Co. Ltd.

Pan World Insurance Co. Ltd. Plot 28 Jinja Road, P.O. Box 2780, Kampala, Uganda. Phone: 250378, 250368, 231092. Fax: 241583. Jinja Branch Office: Plot 30, Main Street, Jinja. Masaka Branch Office: Plot 1, Edward Avenue, Masaka. Tel 21200. Mbale Agency Office: UCB Building, Plot 1-5 Manafwa Road, Mbale. Mbarara Agency Office: Pearl House, Plot 80, High Street, Mbarara.

TOMORROWS INSURANCE TODAY

SPONSORED SECTION

SPONSORED SECTION

UGANDA

UGANDANS ARE SEARCHING FOR A DEMOCRATIC PATH

The new constitution points the way to a referendum

Early next year, Ugandans will have their first opportunity in 16 years to vote directly for candidates standing for Parliament and the presidency. It will be the next stage in Uganda's long search for an appropriate form of democracy — a search that has tried to go to village and urban communities and to harness the talents of individuals into a national movement, while discouraging the activities of political parties based on ethnic or religious allegiance.

The new era came closer last week with the promulgation of Uganda's new constitution, which has been closely debated by the elected Constituent Assembly. Although this authorizes a continuation of the present "no-party" system pioneered by the government of President Yoweri Museveni, the new constitution makes provision for a possible return to full multiparty politics within five years.

Resolving the disputes

The constitution also radically restructures government responsibilities in an attempt to resolve many of the disputes that have torn Uganda apart in the past. It

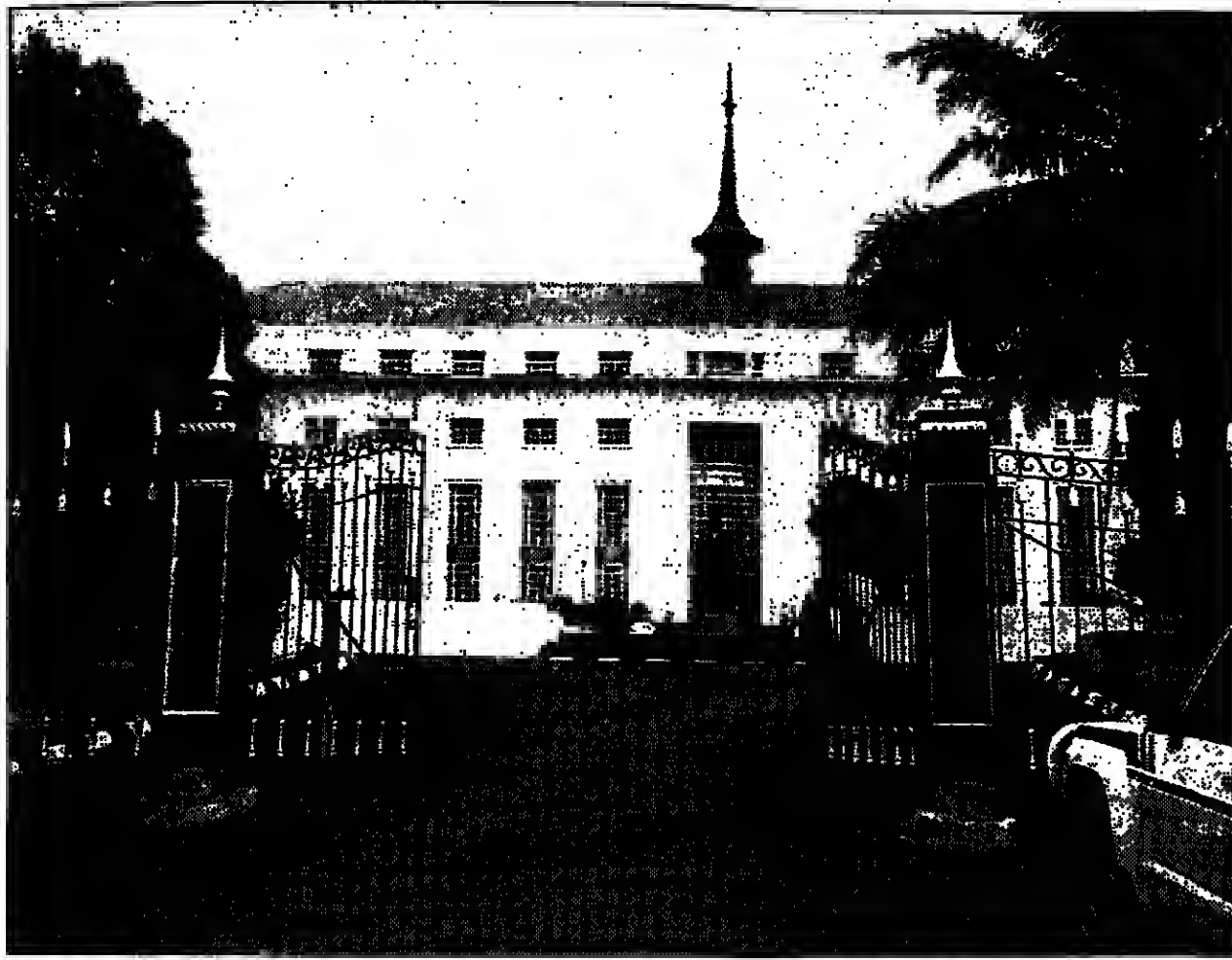
gives important responsibilities to district and regional governments, and ensures a separation of powers between the presidency and the Parliament.

"The advantage of this constitution is that it enacts the views of the people at the grassroots," says the Constituent Assembly chairman, James Wapakhabulo, explaining that many elements of an earlier draft were rejected after extensive debate. "Decentralization is fully spelled out, so that we will now have a quasi-federal arrangement at the district level, with elected district councils and chairmen. The finances of the districts will also be guaranteed."

Lively debate

The debates were lively, Mr. Wapakhabulo says, and particularly so on the issues of federalism and multipartyism.

Federalists had hoped to allow for the recognition of the right of traditional rulers to govern within their own domains. In the end, the delegates compromised with a recognition of traditional rulers, on the condition that they do not exercise powers that are reserved for the po-



The parliament of Uganda in Kampala, which was closed between 1966 and 1993, is now vested with traditional (not political) authority.

litical authorities. "There is even provision for the districts to vote money for their kings," Mr. Wapakhabulo adds.

Under the new constitution, the eight districts that make up the traditional kingdom of Buganda, in the center of the country, are free to make provision for the Kabaka (king) of Buganda, for example, and similar arrangements are available to traditional kingdoms elsewhere in this ethnically diverse country. With the fed-

eralists continuing to demand a greater degree of autonomy, Mr. Museveni has undertaken a round of public meetings to warn politicians not to involve their traditional rulers in politics and to explain the guarantees that the constitution gives these rulers.

Compromise reached

Equally contentious were the debates over whether to allow a return to a multiparty system of democracy. While Mr. Museveni's Na-

tional Resistance Movement has always welcomed the participation of individuals of all political persuasions, it has refused to allow campaigning by political parties, which it blames for fanning the flames of sectarianism and ethnic strife that so badly marred Uganda's first 25 years of existence.

The Constituent Assembly's answer to demands for multipartyism was to specify that next year's electoral candidates would stand as individuals, rather than as

political party representatives, and that after three years, the parties would be allowed to campaign for multipartyism prior to a referendum on the issue in the fourth year of the new Parliament (1999). It is intended that this referendum would decide the issue once and for all.

As the Constituent Assembly wound up its debates, Mr. Wapakhabulo said he was satisfied with the compromises that had been reached. "The federal-

ists got a federal structure at the district level, the multiparty supporters got their referendum, and there is enough flexibility for people to make new choices," he said.

Single candidate

In response to criticism that Mr. Museveni is using the new constitution to prolong his government's hold on power, top officials were quick to point out that anyone is free to contest next year's elections. The first deputy prime minister, Eriya Kategaya, even says that he welcomes the declared intention of two long-established parties, the Democratic Party and the Uganda Peoples' Congress, to field a single candidate in the presidential election.

"If it is true, it would be a dramatic development, and the first time that these two parties have come together. We do not mind the challenge," Mr. Kategaya points out.

Foundation for stability

While Uganda's principal aid donors have been critical of the new constitution's implicit denial of the rights of assembly and association, they remain committed to helping and monitoring next year's elections, having been impressed by the free and fair conduct of elections for the Constituent Assembly itself in March 1994. One Western diplomat in Kampala praised the resulting constitution as "an important foundation for peace and stability." Another welcomed the provision for a

referendum on multipartyism.

There is little doubting the respect that Mr. Museveni inspires and the beneficial effect that the NRM system has had in defusing Uganda's long-standing political disputes and confrontations. Elected "resistance councils" at the village, county and district levels have helped to introduce an understanding of democratic procedures for the first time in poorly developed parts of the country. These councils have allowed some important social issues, such as women's status in society or awareness of AIDS, to be fully debated at the local level.

Northern conflict

The NRM's brand of inclusive politics has already changed Uganda's political landscape. Next year's elections will show whether or not it has broken the mold of divisive party politics, and whether the new breed of politicians can appeal across party lines.

It will be some time before Uganda can fully relax in the confidence that it has found a durable and lasting system of government. Not least of the country's problems is the continuing insecurity in northern areas bordering Sudan, where a brutal movement known as the Lord's Resistance Army has been undertaking hit-and-run attacks. But the successful conduct of next year's elections will be as certain proof as any that Ugandans have rediscovered the will to live together peaceably.

NEW INVESTMENT ATTRACTS YET MORE INVESTMENT

The return of exiled Asians, plus the government's privatization program, is intensifying business activity.

Uganda's success at winning major commitments from both old and new investors has made the Kampala offices of the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) a thriving hub of activity. Of nearly 5,000 companies that have collected investment authorization forms over the past four years, almost 2,000 have applied for the necessary licenses. It is widely estimated that new investments now under way amount to about \$500 million.

Incentive packages

Potential investors in Uganda are being drawn by the incentive packages made available through the UIA and also by the multiplier effect that existing investors have begun to generate.

Uganda's history has created different categories of investor. At the time of independence, 33 years ago, the Asian community held a monopoly on the country's retail trade.

Asians continued to own most shops in cities and towns throughout the country until 1972, when Idi Amin's expulsion order forced nearly all 70,000 to flee, mainly to Europe or North America.

New kind of entrepreneur Since 1983, when the government first offered to allow those expelled to reclaim their lost properties, a different kind of Asian community has emerged in Uganda. Although many returned to reclaim their properties, most did so only to sell them, leaving the retail trade firmly in the hands of Ugandans.

The new Asian community, now numbering around 7,000, consists largely of industrialists, managers and engineers. Two-thirds are newcomers, either directly from India or from elsewhere in Africa. And, in contrast to the often poor social relations of the old days, Asians are now working in close and harmonious cooperation with

Ugandan entrepreneurs. Ugandan business leaders welcome the capital, the intensification of business activity and the competition

The key to the growing confidence of the business community in Uganda, whatever its ethnic origins, is the enhanced status of the

vate-sector views on the matters of most concern to business, such as taxation and infrastructural development.

development of medium-sized estates, in real estate, as shown by a recent building boom in Kampala, in small-scale manufacturing and in construction.

Ugandans have taken a strong lead in the production of low-cost building materials, furnishings and basic foodstuffs.

Companies' growth

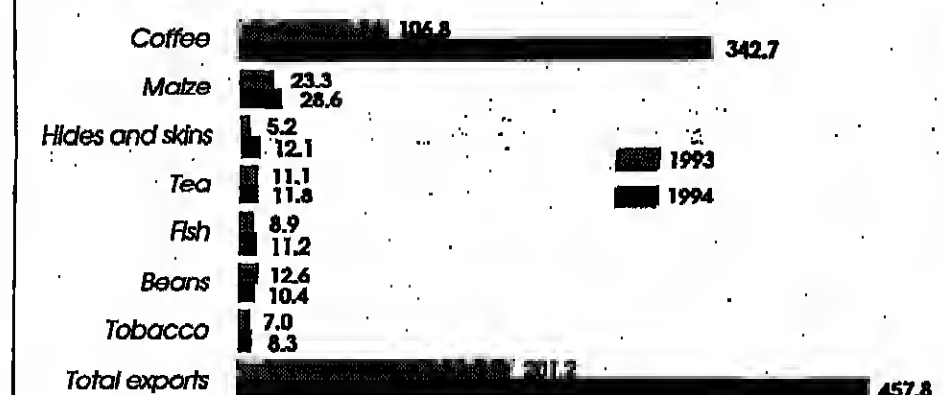
The growth of the larger Ugandan companies dates from the restoration of stability in the country in 1985. The Sembule group has grown from small beginnings as a nail manufacturer to a position where it owns a steel wire mill, an electronics division assembling telephones and television sets, and a street-lighting division, as well as holding important shares in a bank and an insurance company.

In terms of size, there are as yet few rivals to the large Asian groups such as Madhvani, Mehta and Alam. These long-established families used their years in exile to make international contacts that have served them well as they resumed control of their factories, plantations

and trading businesses. International companies are meanwhile being lured into Uganda by means of the government's privatization program.

The companies from which the government has divested its shares include the following: Shell, Hima Cement, East African Distilleries, Agricultural Enterprises, Uganda Tea Corp., African Textile Mill and a number of hotels.

Biggest yet to come The proceeds from these and other sales have amounted to around \$100 million, and the

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS BY VALUE
(Million US dollars)

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Kampala.



Road transport is one of the areas of Ugandan economic activity attracting the interest of investors.

that this new breed of Asian entrepreneurs has introduced.

Christopher Sembuya of the Sembule group of companies says that Ugandans have come to accept the renewed presence of the Asians and that most recognize that Idi Amin's attempt to run the economy without them was "a total failure."

Mr. Sembuya says he himself would like to see even greater numbers of new investors coming in on a permanent basis, adding: "I believe in setting capital rather than transit capital."

James Mulwana, chairman of the Uganda Manufacturers' Association, says: "The market is open to all investors."

The Uganda Manufacturers' Association has three leading Asian entrepreneurs on its executive board, which allows representatives of small, medium- and large-sized industries to discuss their common interests and problems.

private sector as a whole. According to the Mr. Mulwana, there is now a productive rapport between the government, the private sector and donor governments, allowing for an airing of pri-

private sector as a whole. According to the Mr. Mulwana, there is now a productive rapport between the government, the private sector and donor governments, allowing for an airing of pri-

private sector as a whole. According to the Mr. Mulwana, there is now a productive rapport between the government, the private sector and donor governments, allowing for an airing of pri-

When you are looking for a bank to take care of your needs, you want to deal with one built with strong support and professional management that you can trust...

Trust Orient Bank to protect your interests and provide you with excellent personalised professional banking services.



orient BANK LIMITED
MODERN BANKING WITH A TRADITION OF TRUST

Uganda House Plot 10 Kampala Road
P.O. Box 3072 Kampala Uganda
Telephone 256 (41) 236012/3/4/5
Telex 61342 ORIENT UK Fax 256 (41) 236066

Who produces all this in Uganda?



From tea to tourism, cooking oil to cardboard boxes. Beer, sugar, steel bars, sweets and soap. In Uganda, one name stands behind all these products.

MADE BY MADHVANI

The Madhvani name goes back more than 80 years in Uganda. The extensive rehabilitation programme of the last few years has upgraded and

modernised Madhvani's best known and established projects - Kalira Sugar, Nile Brewery and the tea estates, among others.

And with newer ventures such as the double-sweetened Sugar, Crown Cakes, Tooties and Tourism development making inroads into Uganda's fast-expanding consumer market, the Madhvani name is even more than before a hallmark of quality in Uganda and East Africa.

MADE IN UGANDA

The Madhvani Group brings Ugandans more than top quality, dependable products.

It brings employment and training opportunities, import substitution and foreign exchange earnings, and of course, substantial tax revenues.

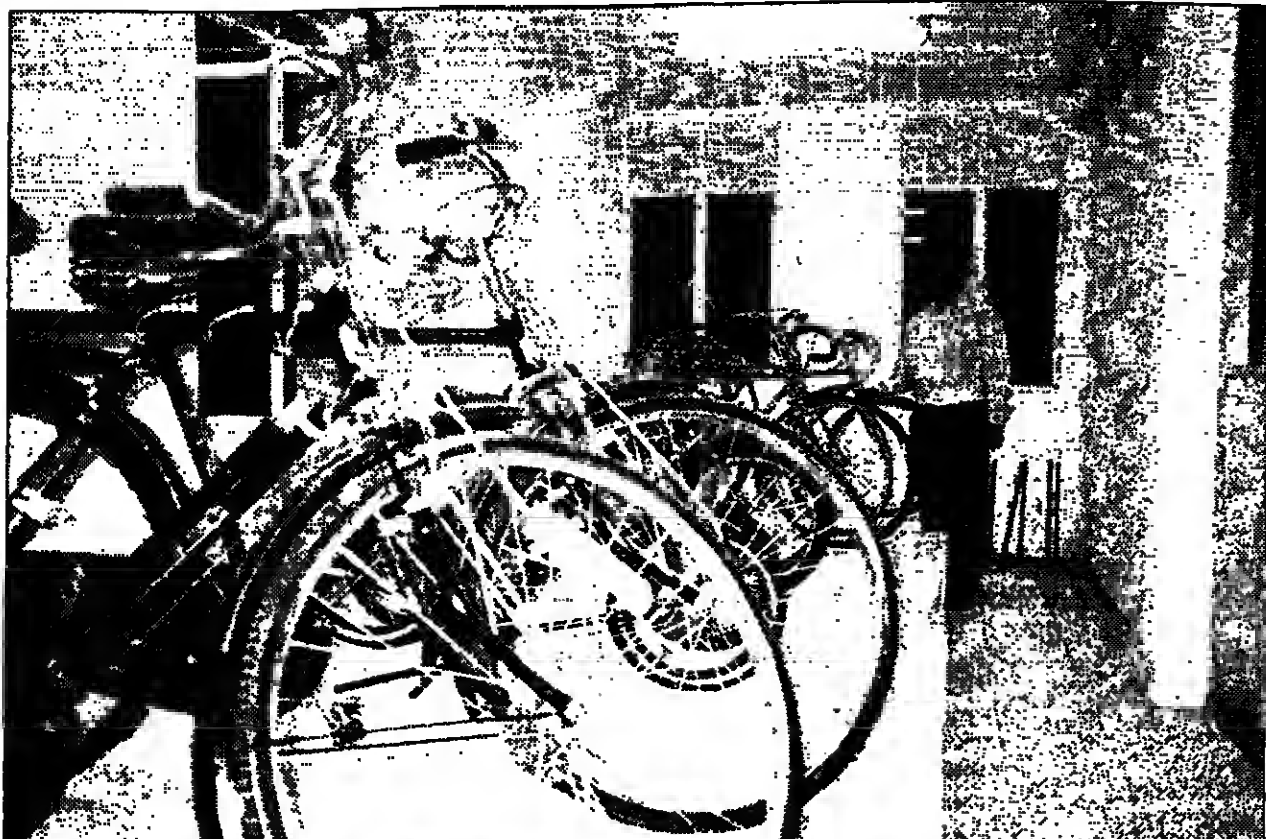
In so many different ways, Madhvani is helping to build a greater Uganda.



The Madhvani Group
HELPING TO BUILD A GREATER UGANDA

P.O. BOX 54 JINJA, UGANDA. TEL: (256) 043 20511/21518, FAX: (256) 043 20756/20808

U G A N D A



A Kampala factory that means personal transport for thousands of Ugandans now, and future export sales.

NEW BICYCLES FOR THE NEW ERA

A new factory aims to produce 500,000 bicycles a year, employing 200 Ugandans.

When the first made-in-Uganda bicycles started to roll out of a brand-new Kampala factory in August, it was the culmination of a long and enthusiastic journey for Hari Chand Goyal, chairman of Roadmaster Industries of India.

The journey started in 1985 when RII, India's largest bicycle manufacturer, won a tender to supply Uganda with 100,000 bicycles, an order that was repeated the following year. These orders not only established India as the dominant supplier of cycles to Ugan-

da, but also aroused the interest of Mr. Goyal, who instantly saw the country's potential.

After a series of negotiations, and with the strong encouragement of President Yoweri Museveni, the company took the decision in 1993 to erect a full manufacturing plant.

Construction began at the Nalukolongo Industrial Area, Kampala, in February 1994.

Vital infrastructural facilities, including a railway link, were installed by the Ugandan authorities, with the re-

sult that an integrated production line is now in full swing.

Big investment
"We realized that the project would only be viable if we had a large capacity," says Ashok Goyal, who is joint managing director of Roadmaster Cycles (Uganda) and a nephew of Hari Chand Goyal. "We have spent \$6 million on the first phase, and this will increase to between \$10 million and \$15 million in the second phase." Initial production capacity will be 300,000 bicycles a

year, with the potential to increase to 500,000 a year.

In the first phase, the plant manufactures frames, forks and mudguards. The second phase will introduce the complete manufacture of the chromium-plated components, including handlebars and wheels. The present work force of 100 Ugandans will soon more than double as on-the-job training proceeds.

Ashok Goyal is impressed by the cooperation shown by government and local Kampala authorities. "The road was tarred in two days and the electricity installed in three days. I am sure we could not have had such facilities in other countries," he says. "Generally speaking, government officials have been very, very cooperative. The attitude of encouraging investment here is fantastic. Of course, it has helped that people have been proud to have a bicycle plant in their country."

Future exports
Much of the potential for Roadmaster's investment lies in exporting to other countries in the region and even to Europe, says Mr. Goyal.

The parent company is also a leading force in India's dairy industry, and the Uganda subsidiary is now actively exploring the possibilities presented by Uganda in this field.

It has already established a trading arm, buying and exporting Ugandan agricultural commodities. This has helped to boost the rapid growth of the subsidiary, which Mr. Goyal says is already turning over about \$15 million a year.

UGANDANS REPLANT THEIR WILD GARDEN

The rise in world coffee prices is helping to finance a general surge in agricultural production.

Driving northward from Kampala along the busy Bombo road, one quickly reaches the green, rolling country that characterizes much of Uganda. Here the villagers plant their small farms with a variety of crops side by side: matooke bananas (the staple food in this part of the country), cassava, sweet potatoes, maize, beans, groundnuts and coffee bushes. If well-planned, it is a combination that provides a healthy basic diet and a small cash income.

While most Ugandan villagers are well-used to taking care of their own survival, they still have a long way to go in developing their earning capacity. It is the government's intention that the benefits of recent research work on cash crops, together with the liberalization of buying systems, will soon revolutionize farmers' attitudes and methods.

As coffee growing is still largely undertaken on small-holdings, last year's upsurge in world coffee prices was an unexpected boon to a large section of the rural population. For the first time since the monopoly of the Coffee Marketing Board was broken up in 1992, farmers saw a significant rise in the prices they were offered, although at their highest level of \$1 per kilogram, they did not benefit from the peak world robusta price of \$4 per kilogram.

Export earnings

The coffee boom saw a scramble for beans by nearly 100 registered exporters, and the quantity exported surged from little over 2 million bags in 1993, earning the country \$107 million, to 3 million bags in 1994, when export earnings from coffee exports jumped to \$343 million.

The Uganda Coffee Development Authority is now refocusing its efforts on ensuring that Uganda's coffee keeps its high-quality reputation, undertaking research and ensuring that the research findings reach the farmers," says Trade and Industry Minister Richard Kaijuka. The government now hopes to see a widespread adoption of high-yielding coffee varieties.

While there is still some way to go in encouraging the growth of farming and effective storage and marketing practices, at least the agricultural sector as a whole is beginning to attract the attention of the planners.

Cotton opened up

One area of special focus is cotton, the production of which collapsed from 470,000 bales in 1970 to only 31,900 bales in 1990. With World Bank financial assistance, the ginning and export of cotton is being opened up to private participation

with a view to increasing production to about 160,000 bales, equivalent to an export value of \$44 million.

A return to order and growth in Uganda's agricultural sector is also being seen in the large plantations. Last year, when the Commonwealth Development Corporation took charge of the six tea plantations that it had acquired from the Uganda government, it found that some of the tea bushes had grown to a height of 30 feet. "It was something no one had ever seen before but, luckily, once we cut the bushes back, we found that they still produce as strongly as ever," says a CDC manager.

Neglect of old-established plantations was a hallmark of the economic chaos that followed General Idi Amin's seizure of power in 1971. By 1985, all plantations had stopped producing and even the basic food crops could not be moved to the markets for lack of roads and vehicles. Ten years on, nearly all the large tea and sugar plantations are back in business and set for renewed growth.

Nontraditional boom

With the return of private investors to recent years, the area of greatest growth has been in the so-called "nontraditional" exports, such as flowers, beans and spices. Adventurous entrepreneurs are experimenting with crops that have never been tried here before, such as cocoa and oil palm.

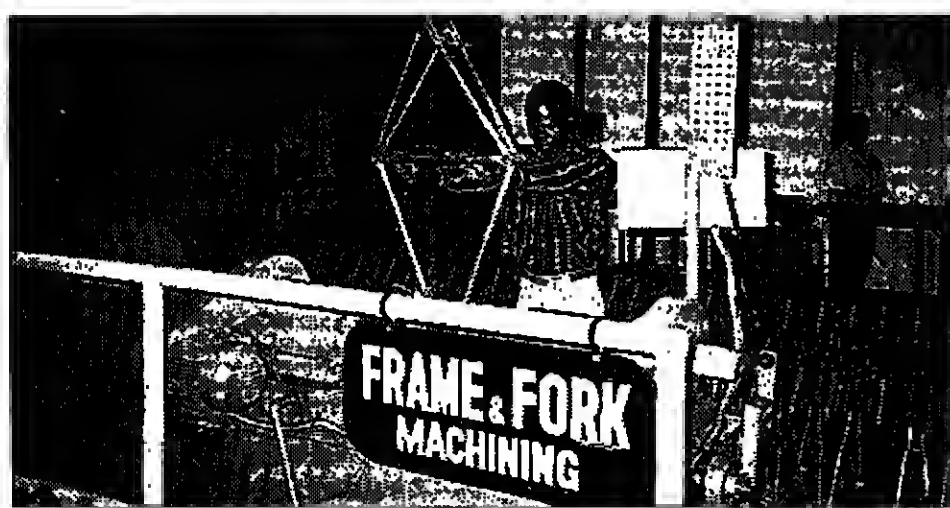
Summarizing the improvements that still have to be made to maximize Uganda's agricultural performance, a World Bank report identifies the following: improvements in technology generation and dissemination; the responsiveness of the capital market and the availability of long-term finance; access to hitherto underutilized areas; the re-establishment of peace north of Lake Kyoga; and land tenure security and the establishment of freehold tenure.

Satisfaction and strategy

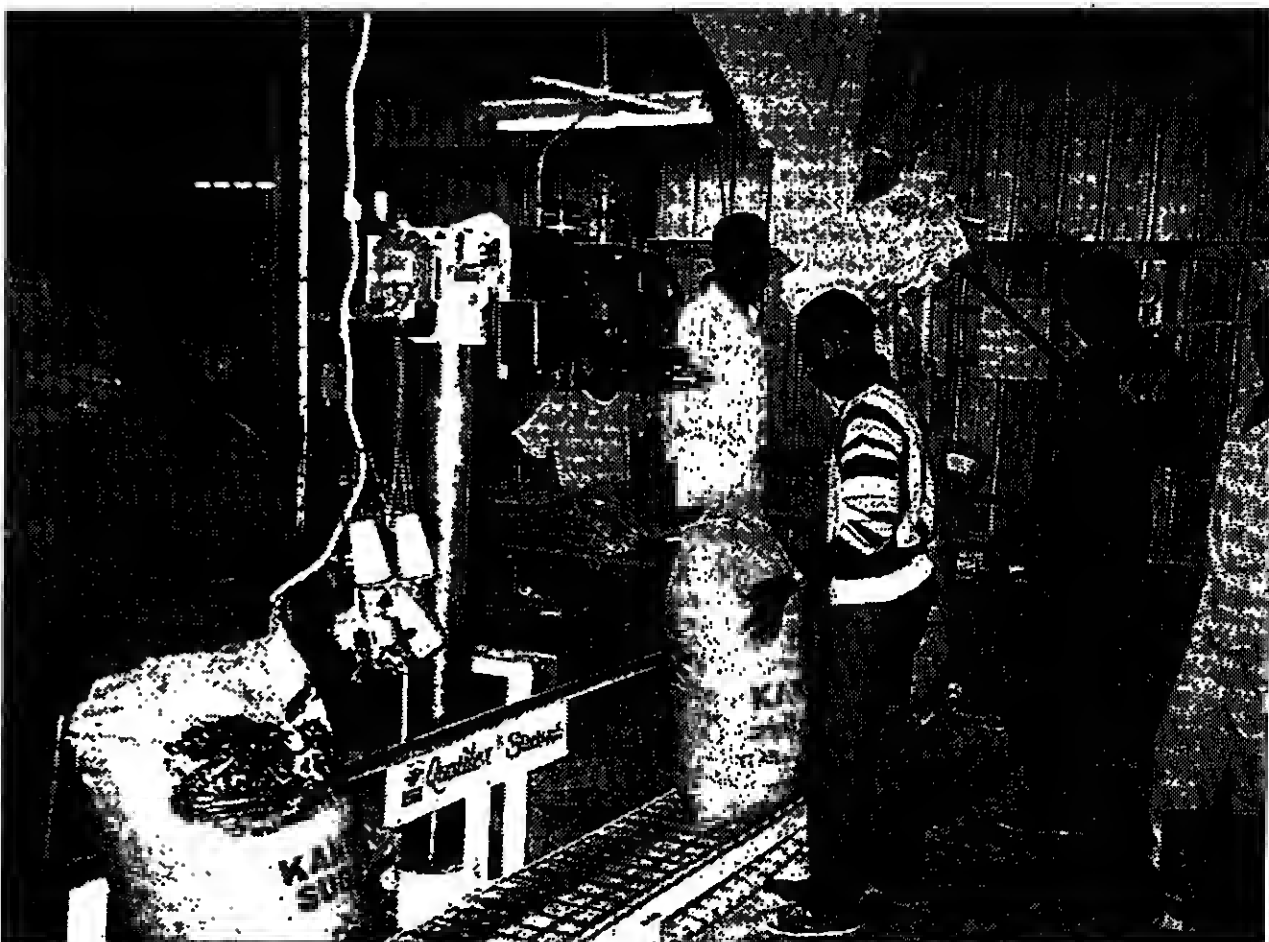
Mr. Kaijuka is satisfied by current trends, particularly by the continuing growth in exports of crops such as maize, beans and sesame seeds.

"All our neighbors are in need of food, and we'll continue to be the granary," he says. Looking 10 years into the future, he adds: "Uganda has great potential to add value to its products and to reach a wider international market."

It is a strategy that needs continued investment in efficient, low-cost production as well as in the latest processing technology.



The first phase of bicycle production - frame machining. Soon all phases will be completed in Uganda.



At Uganda's largest sugar factory, the Kakira Sugar Works, 2,500 tons of cane are daily turned into bags of white sugar.


UGANDA RAILWAYS CORPORATION

Facing the Future with Confidence
BE SURE GO RAIL

At Your Service...

Uganda Railways Corporation provides a bridge between Uganda and PTA countries of Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa. Uganda Railways Corporation can handle your imports and exports in and outside Uganda plus transit traffic to and from Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and Sudan.

To facilitate and ensure efficient transit and delivery of goods, Clearing and Forwarding, Offices have been established at Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Mwanza, Dar-es-Salaam, Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret and Kisumu. Are you in the Preferential Trade Area? Then take advantage of URC's Preferential Tariffs.

URC is safe, fast, economical and environment friendly.

NASSER ROAD P.O. Box 7150 KAMPALA Tel.: 258051 Fax: 244405 Telex: 61111 URAIL.

Dear Reader,
For further information on any of the following companies, tick the appropriate box(es) and send the completed coupon to:

Tej Grewal
International Herald Tribune
63 Long Acre
London WC2E 9JH
England

- ☐ Bank of Uganda
- ☐ EADB (East African Development Bank)
- ☐ Ministry of Finance
- ☐ Mukwano Industries Ltd.
- ☐ PWICO (Pan World Insurance Co. Ltd)
- ☐ Orient Bank Ltd
- ☐ The Madhvani Group
- ☐ Uganda Investment Authority
- ☐ Uganda Railways Corporation

Name: _____ 12-10-95
Title: _____
Company: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
Country: _____
Fax: _____

FAMILY'S REVIVED FORTUNE BRINGS IN THE SUGAR

A leading business contributor to Uganda's economy expands into new areas.

Last April, the Madhvani family displayed its renewed commitment to Uganda with the full commissioning of its Kakira Sugar Works, Uganda's largest sugar factory. After 10 years of rehabilitation work, helped by a \$50 million World Bank loan, Kakira is once again the established centerpiece of the Madhvani industrial group, which includes breweries, soap and oil factories, flour mills, metal works and a tea plantation.

For the first time since 1972, Kakira is producing white sugar at its capacity of 70,000 tons a year. When the Madhvanis first returned to Uganda in 1985, the cane fields were overgrown, and the factory was badly broken down.

Now, the family has reclaimed Kakira as its permanent home in honor of the dynasty's founder, Muljibhai Madhvani - who set up his first business in Uganda about 80 years ago. The factory and cane plantations employ almost 10,000 people and are a major contributor to the economy of the Jinja area. The Kakira company harvests its own sugarcane estate of 7,400 hectares, and local farmers produce from an additional 3,500 hectares. As more farmers turn to sugar, the factory's consumption may soon double from its present level of 2,500 tons of cane per day.

"We have managed to rebuild nearly all of our industries," says one of the group's directors, Kamlesh Madhvani, "although we are still working on the steel mill, glass works and textile plant. We are very bullish about the Ugandan economy."

Moving into modern sectors

Mr. Madhvani expresses the hope that the government will clarify its industrial policy and provide greater incentives for value-added activities like textiles - especially now that Uganda's high-quality cotton production is undergoing a revival. Meanwhile, the group is also moving into modern sectors such as telecommunications, broadcasting and tourism. A television company is being launched for transmissions in the Kampala area, and the group is planning to manage a network of safari lodges in different game parks.

"We are a major contributor to the Ugandan economy," says K. P. Eswar, the company secretary. "And as a group we are one of the largest sources of tax for the government." The fact that the Madhvanis' Nile Breweries - Uganda's largest producer of beer - is expanding its production from 40,000 to 200,000 crates a month can only be good news for drinkers, for the Madhvanis and for the Uganda Revenue Authority.

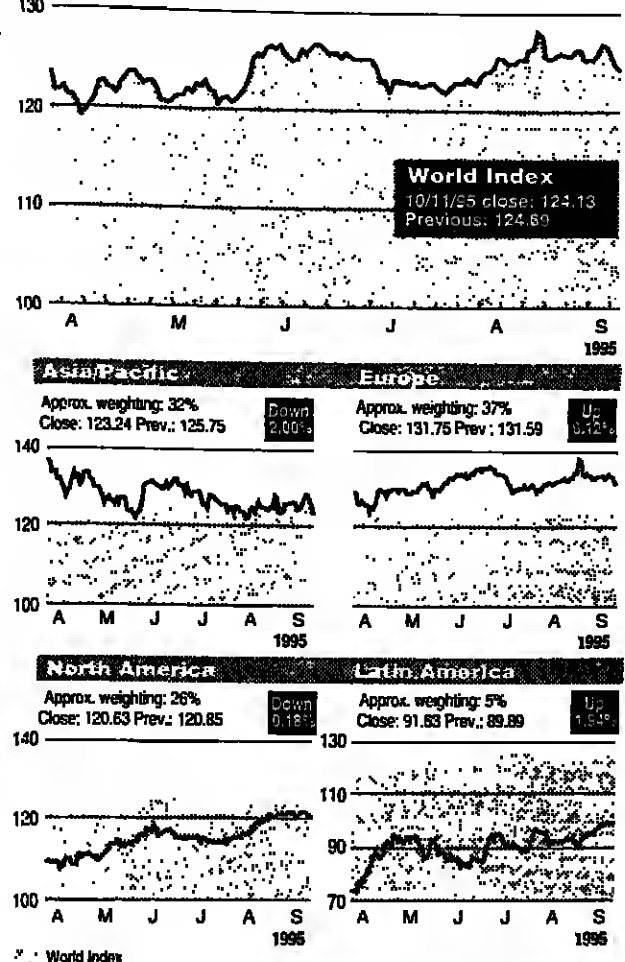
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995

PAGE 17



THE TRIB INDEX: 124.13

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major markets. For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Industrial Sectors	Wtd. Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Energy	123.15	123.60	-0.36
Utilities	124.42	123.85	+0.61
Finance	115.43	117.37	-1.65
Services	117.62	118.34	-0.61
Capital Goods	129.93	129.86	+0.05
Raw Materials	140.28	139.52	+0.54
Consumer Goods	128.18	128.15	+0.02
Miscellaneous	138.58	138.27	+0.22

Chrysler Posts Fall In Profit

Minivan Output Slowed in Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HIGHLAND PARK, Mich. — Chrysler Corp. said Wednesday its earnings fell 46 percent in the third quarter on reduced minivan output, rising sales incentives, startup costs for new vehicles and economic problems in Mexico.

The third-largest U.S. carmaker said net income was \$354 million, or 91 cents a share, compared with \$651 million, or \$1.76 a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose slightly, to \$12 billion from \$11.7 billion.

The results were close to average Wall Street expectations of 93 cents a share, based on a survey of 13 analysts by Zacks Investment Research.

The fall in production of minivans was due to a changeover to a new model and the need to bring a second North American minivan plant on line.

The third quarter is often a low point for automakers because of the cost of model changeovers as well as reduced sales during the summer.

But Chrysler's profit was higher than in the second period, and the latest period was the third-best third quarter in the company's history, Chairman Robert J. Eaton said.

Chrysler shocked shareholders in the second quarter with an unexpected 86 percent drop in earnings that it blamed on costs of launching its redesigned minivan and cash rebates to car buyers.

The automaker cut incentives in the third quarter from \$1,035 per vehicle to \$870, still far above the average of \$520 the company gave out last year.

Mexico's depressed economy also hurt Chrysler's bottom line, as its sales in Mexico plummeted 75 percent in the quarter.

An Unbalanced Basket

Nokia Calls Shots for Finnish Market

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For nearly three years, Europe's best-performing stock market has hung largely on a single gilded thread. This week, investors found out just how fragile that thread could be.

The share price of the Finnish mobile phone maker Nokia AB tumbled 5.5 percent Tuesday, pushing the Helsinki stock index to a 4.7 percent loss. Although Nokia's share price — and the Helsinki index — recovered Wednesday, nervous investors and analysts have been left wondering if the rout was a freak or a mere taste of things to come as Nokia prepares to announce its earnings for the first eight months of the year Wednesday.

One thing remains certain. As Johan Rinne, an analyst with Handelsbanken Markets in Helsinki put it, "Where Nokia leads, Finland follows."

Nokia accounts for nearly 40 percent of the entire value of the companies listed on the Helsinki exchange. With one company steering the Finnish market, predicting future levels for the Helsinki stock index is perilous work.

"To predict the general index you have to know the price of Nokia," Mr. Rinne said.

Now that the market has been reminded that even its stars — Nokia's share price currently stands at 26 times its level of three years ago — feed the occasional touch of gravity, the peril of over-dependence has come to light.

"This is a big shock for a lot of people who believed that Nokia shares would rise fore-

er," said Pakka Samuelson, an analyst with Protos Stockbrokers in Helsinki.

Nokia's stock Tuesday fell 20 markkaa, to 252 markkaa (\$58.77), which ranked between overdone and wholly irrational in many analysts' view. That was borne out Wednesday, when Nokia climbed back 19 markkaa, to finish at 271.

Nokia's prospects, analysts say, were mistakenly linked with those of Motorola Inc., which had issued a profit warning Tuesday that highlighted softness in demand and prices for its analog-system mobile phones.

Nokia watchers quickly countered that the Finnish company's strengths were in Europe and in newer digital cellular phones and that demand and prices remained robust for those products in Europe. But the key question is, for how long?

"Motorola's announcement confirms the view that somewhere in the future Nokia's margins will come under pressure," said Taina Slandebeck-Uljas, an analyst with BZW in London.

Even Nokia has forecast steep declines in the price of its digital phones, but that forecast has been tempered by a pair of compensating factors: a steep decline in the cost of phone production and a continuing explosion in demand for those phones.

Nokia and LM Ericsson AB, the Swedish telecommunications company, have estimated that by 2000 there will be 350 million mobile phones in use in the world. That implies a compound annual growth rate of 45 percent. As spectacular as that seems, it still represents a marked slowdown of the 70 percent growth seen over the past two years.

Lotus's Ex-Chief Quits IBM

By Glenn Rifkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When International Business Machines Corp. shocked the software industry with its \$3.5 billion acquisition of Lotus Development Corp. in June, handicappers wondered just how long Jim P. Manzi, Lotus' combative chief executive, would be able to co-exist with IBM's Louis V. Gerstner, no shrinking violet himself.

On Wednesday, 99 days after Lotus became a wholly owned subsidiary of IBM, Mr. Manzi provided the answer by resigning amid speculation that he had made a bid to consolidate and run all of IBM's \$12 billion software business and was rebuffed by Mr. Gerstner.

Analysts tended to agree that Mr. Manzi's resignation was a personal decision, one triggered by his inability to report to a boss after nine years of running Lotus, and not an indication that IBM was having major problems integrating Lotus into the fold. An IBM spokesman said, "Nothing fundamental has changed in terms of our strategy. The integration is going well."

For IBM, the key figure remains Ray Ozzie, the software genius who designed Lotus Notes, the hot-selling groupware package that IBM had pinpointed as the key reason to acquire Lotus. Mr. Ozzie was unavailable for comment but he is considered a Manzi loyalist because of Mr. Manzi's staunch support for Notes in the early 1990s when strong opinions floated around Lotus to sell off the product and focus on desktop applications.

Clinton Vows U.S. Will Retain Its Aid Policies

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton vowed Wednesday to reassure world financial leaders that America would not relinquish its leadership of the global economy nor turn its back on the world's poor.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, he condemned those in the U.S. Congress who would close their eyes to the larger world and make "reckless cuts" in America's financial commitment to the multilateral lenders.

He said one of his administration's priorities would be to fight for a larger contribution to the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate that lends money at an interest to the poorest nations.

Mr. Clinton sought \$1.5 billion for the association, but the Senate approved only \$800 million and the House, \$600 million. Fears that American tightfistedness could spread to other wealthy donors have been a recurrent, and sharply felt, theme at the meetings this week.

"We are again hearing the voices of retreat here in our own country," Mr. Clinton said. He said the calls to "just go it alone" were particularly ironic at a time when, in Mexico's case, "we can see the fruits of your labor."

He praised the multilateral financial institutions for joining the United States in a program of aid to Mexico after its debt crisis early this year.

"In only nine months," he said, "with the help of the international community, Mexico has pulled back from the brink of disaster" and a wider catastrophe affecting other developing countries has been averted.

He applauded reforms being undertaken by the IMF to im-

prove national reporting of financial statistics and prepare a larger emergency fund to allow quick response to future debt crises.

He also said reforms should continue. Mr. Clinton urged international financial institutions to "sharpen their focus" and vigorously pursue efforts to reduce poverty, in order to give "all people the chance to make the most of their lives."

The primary way to help the poor, he said, is to work to expand trade, improve investment and capital flows and work to sustain development.

Conde Charged With Profiting From Banesto

International Herald Tribune

Mario Conde, the golden boy of Spain's capitalist boom in the 1980s, faced new charges Wednesday of personally embezzling 600 million pesetas (\$4.8 million) from the bank he used to run, Spanish judicial sources said.

The sources said Mr. Conde had been ordered back to jail, but Agencia France-Presse later reported that he had been released from detention.

Mr. Conde spent a month in jail earlier this year on other charges, including misappropriation of funds and forgery relating to a balance-sheet shortfall of 7 billion pesetas Banco Español de Crédito SA, or Banesto. He was released on 2 billion pesetas bail.

In the latest development, a state prosecutor alleged that the former banker personally benefited from 600 million pesetas transferred from Banesto to a satellite company, Argentina Trust.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Open Markets Keep a Brewer Hopping

By Miranda Haines
Special to the Herald Tribune

FAVERSHAM, England — When a pale, honey-colored liquid flooded Kent's shores on Jan. 1, 1993, the Shepherd Neame brewery reeled in fear. European trade barriers had been lowered, and because of its proximity to the Continent, the brewery in Kent was one of the most hard-hit by an invasion of inexpensive beers from France.

The competition from abroad threatened Shepherd Neame's future and ironically forced the company — which has been at the same site since 1895 and is considered the oldest British brewery — to undertake several strategies involving foreign markets to secure its survival.

The vast difference in excise taxes is what makes French beer cheaper than British brews. A pint of beer with 5 percent alcohol content would be taxed at 32 pence (50 cents) in Britain but at only the equivalent of 4.5 pence in France. The British levy is so much higher, in fact, that the value-added tax on the excise tax, 5.6 percent, is more than the French excise tax.

Within weeks, British brewers were feeling the effects of the invasion. Last year, 440 million pints of duty-paid beer crossed the English Channel, accounting for 4 percent of the British beer market and an estimated 16.5 percent of the take-home trade — not counting beer imported for illegal resale by tax-avoiding bootleggers.

Brewing for its local market was what Kent's only brewery did best. So Shepherd Neame lost a dramatic 6 percent of its market when its local customers could drive a few minutes to the coast, take a ferry from Dover to Calais and be home in time for tea — or lager. "Most people here have a stock of French beer in a fridge in their garages," said Stuart Neame, the brewery's vice chairman.

With its home ground under assault, Shepherd Neame launched a counterattack: It began to export beer to Calais. Although it still cost more than its French rivals, the brewery's Bishop's Finger ale was noticed by Britons stocking up on their way home from the Continent. The brewery even employed a young man to stand at supermarket shelves and draw attention to the light ale.

The tactic allowed Shepherd Neame to regain some of its lost sales, and people who saw the displays in Calais returned to Britain to see the brew on their local supermarket shelves.

"It was a lovely coincidence just as we were trying to be recognized nationally with our new 50-centiliter bottles," Mr. Neame said. Despite a declining beer market, Shepherd Neame's pretax profit rose 9 percent in 1994, to £5.1 million.

But changing lifestyles and recent price wars are causes of concern for brewers, analysts said. Even though the exceptionally hot summer this year was thought to have stabilized or even slightly increased British beer sales, the industry has no firm figures to prove that.

Legitimate imports, meanwhile, accounted for 8 percent of the total market in 1994, up from 4 percent in 1990.

Brewers are having to think and work harder, says Colin Humphreys of the brokerage concern Panmure Gordon. It is especially important not to have idle capacity, he said, as increasing competition has dented profit margins.

"It used to be a straightforward business, but recently, keeping production fully employed has been a problem," he said. "It can be quite helpful if the brand is well liked and known, but export will not be their salvation."

To keep its plants busy, Shepherd Neame has brewed two well-known foreign brands under license since the early 1980s: Kingfisher, India's top-selling beer, carried by nearly every Indian restaurant in Britain, and the Swiss beer Hurlmann.

Mr. Neame sees this as having added weight and perhaps recognition to its own brands: India Pale Ale, Bishop's Finger, Spitfire, Masterbrew and Original Porter. Wholesalers who bought these licensed brews went on to show interest in Shepherd Neame's own brands, Mr. Neame said.

Shepherd Neame has also been trying to expand internationally. In 1992, it recalled an unexpected visit by four Swedish journalists touring Britain in Sweden. "They visited the brewery and went home to write rave reviews of our ale in all types of publications," he said, and now 5 percent of its total production

See BEER, Page 19

Suez Chief Tries to Calm Angry Market

Reuters

PARIS — Faced with a stunning first-half loss at Compagnie de Suez SA, the company's chairman, Gérard Mestrallet, sought to restore investor confidence on Wednesday by announcing a plan to fix the company's sagging finances.

After the market closed Tuesday, Suez said heavy losses in its real estate units contributed to a first-half net attributable loss of 3.98 billion francs (\$800.2 million), compared with a profit of 795 million francs a year earlier. Investors reacted harshly to the loss on Wednesday: Shares in Suez dropped 8.9 francs, or 5 percent, to 183 francs.

Mr. Mestrallet, who outlined a strategy designed to streamline the financial-services group's structure and reinforce its financial underpinnings, said he expected Suez to break even in the second half and post a 4 billion franc loss for the full year.

The new plan will seek to impose "rigor" on operational management and position

the company strategically to take advantage of its core strengths, he said. He said the pillars supporting the company's eventual return to profitability were its Banque Indosuez and Société Générale de Belgique units. That statement quashed speculation that Indosuez would be sold off in the company's overhaul.

Mr. Mestrallet had been chief executive of Société Générale de Belgique before becoming head of Suez. He succeeded Gérard Worms, who came under attack from major Suez shareholders at the company's annual meeting in June, after real estate losses led to a loss of 4.8 billion francs for 1994.

Union des Assurances de Paris and Banque Nationale de Paris, two big shareholders in Suez, tried to force a three-way amalgamation with Suez, a plan Mr. Worms opposed. He sought instead to do a share swap with the retailer Pinault-Printemps-Redoute SA and to merge Suez assets with those of Société Générale de Belgique.

Mr. Mestrallet said Wednesday that he

could not be sure the company's flood of red ink would dry up any time soon.

"I would not say it is over," he said of the company's real-estate exposure. "If the market has another accident, we will bear the consequences."

French Bank Supervision Criticized

Jacques Bonnet, the president of the French audit commission, said it may be necessary to review the supervision of banking institutions in the wake of the bailout of Crédit Lyonnais, AFX News reported Wednesday.

"It is necessary that when an institution chooses a risky policy of expansion that it has the necessary resources for such a policy: funds, competence and supervision," he said, adding that "these three elements were lacking" in the case of Crédit Lyonnais, "either fully or partially."

He said his panel planned to review activities of the banking commission.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Oct. 11	Oct. 11
London (sterling)	1.62	1.62
Paris (franc)	6.55	6.55
Frankfurt (DM)	1.36	1.36
Madrid (peseta)	166.78	166.78
Amsterdam (guilder)	2.36	2.36
Stockholm (krona)	4.66	4.66
Oslo (krone)	4.76	4.76
Norway (krone)	4.76	4.76
Sweden (krona)	4.66	4.66
Denmark (krone)	6.46	6.46
Finland (markka)	5.94	5.94
Italy (lira)	2036	2036
Spain (peseta)	166.78	166.78
Portugal (escudo)	200.48	200.48
Greece (dracma)	340.75	340.75
Turkey (lira)	1.80	1.80
Yemen (rial)	250.00	250.00
UAE (dirham)	3.67	3.67
Qatar (rial)	3.67	3.67
Bahrain (dinar)	4.76	4.76
Malaysia (ringgit)	1.36	1.36

Other Dollar Values	Oct. 11	Oct. 11
Argentine peso	0.0099	0.0099
Australian dollar	1.51	1.51
Canadian dollar	0.71	0.71
Chinese yuan	8.27	8.27
Indian rupee	33.45	33.45
Japanese yen	109.10	109.10
Korean won	177.00	177.00
Malaysian ringgit	1.36	1.36
Philippine peso	48.00	48.00
Singapore dollar	1.36	1.36
South African rand	6.50	6.50
Swedish krona	4.66	4.66
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48
Thai baht	25.10	25.10
Taiwan dollar	25.00	25.00
Uruguayan peso	24.00	24.00
Vietnamese dong	200.00	200.00
Yemen rial	250.00	250.00
Zimbabwe dollar	0.0000	0.0000

Interest Rates	Oct. 11	Oct. 11
3-month T-bill	5.50	5.50
6-month T-bill	5.50	5.50
1-year T-bill	5.50	5.50
3-month CD	5.50	5.50
6-month CD	5.50	5.50
1-year CD	5.50	5.50
3-month Eurodollar	5.50	5.50
6-month Eurodollar	5.50	5.50
1-year Eurodollar	5.50	5.50
3-month Japanese yen	5.50	5.50
6-month Japanese yen	5.50	5.50
1-year Japanese yen	5.50	5.50
3-month Swiss franc	5.50	5.50
6-month Swiss franc	5.50	5.50
1-year Swiss franc	5.50	5.50

TRADE NASDAQ STOCKS FOR \$35 COMMISSION.

JB OXFORD & CO., established 1983 is a leading discount broker handling in excess of 10,000 trades per day. Through our Representative Offices in Switzerland investors can now buy or sell NASDAQ stocks for \$35 commission. Call for further details.

TELEPHONE (41) 61 279 8870

IFEXCO S.A. FOREX BROKERS

THE RELIABLE PARTNER

GENERAL: 41 22/849 74 11
24/24 DEALERS: 41 22/849 74 45
FAX: 41 22/700 19 13
REUTERS: IFEX

THE BEST SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY

International Foreign Exchange Corporation S.A.
86 Bis Route de Frontenex
1208 GENEVA - Switzerland

For further details on how to place your listing contact:

WILL NICHOLSON in London
Tel: (44) 71 836 48 02
Fax: (44) 71 240 2254

Herald Tribune

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

TRADE NASDAQ STOCKS FOR \$35 COMMISSION.

JB OXFORD & CO., established 1983 is a leading discount broker handling in excess of 10,000 trades per day. Through our Representative Offices in Switzerland investors can now buy or sell NASDAQ stocks for \$35 commission. Call for further details.

TELEPHONE (41) 61 279 8870

IFEXCO S.A. FOREX BROKERS

THE RELIABLE PARTNER

GENERAL: 41 22/849 74 11
24/24 DEALERS: 41 22/849 74 45
FAX: 41 22/700 19 13
REUTERS: IFEX

THE BEST SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY

International Foreign Exchange Corporation S.A.
86 Bis Route de Frontenex
1208 GENEVA - Switzerland

COMPLIMENTARY REPORTS

Dynamic Techniques of a Professional Currency Trader

These comprehensive reports are mandatory reading for all investors trading, or contemplating trading today's currency markets. Futures to Forex, subjective fundamental to objective technical, self directed to managed, Mr. Catranis and his staff have reviewed it all.

EXECUTION FROM \$12 PER R/T TRADE

To receive your free reports and our service guide call toll-free:

Switzerland 155-7233 U.K. 0800-96-6632
Germany 0130-82-9666 France 0590-2246
Belgium 0800-1-5880 Denmark 8001-6132
Netherlands 06-022-0657 Greece 800-811-921-3013
American toll line +714-499-8136 (fax) +714-499-8131 (voice)
American toll line 800-859-7028 (fax) 800-854-5757 (voice)

PETER CATRANIS, SENIOR CURRENCY TRADER

Mr. Catranis is an 18 year veteran currency trader. He has authored numerous publications and software programs for beginners and experts alike. He has researched hundreds of currency programs and transacted billions of dollars in real-time trade. Currently he is accepting a limited number of new accounts. Account minimums \$10,000 to \$50,000 USD, depending on the program.

FOREX CAPITAL MANAGEMENT Excellence in confidential trading services.
Chicago Mercantile Exchange Center 38 S. Wacker Dr. #1912, Chicago, IL 60606, U.S.A.

CROSS ATLANTIC TRADING COMPANY

A Division of Institutional Advisory Services Group
208 S. LaSalle, Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 853-7129

SPECIALIZED FUTURES AND CASH TRADING SERVICES FOR THE INSTITUTIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL INVESTOR

Custom portfolios, direct floor access, international order desks, on-on-one assistance with establishing market positions through dedicated brokers, Internet services.

OCT. 11, 1985									
High Low Close Open					High Low Close Open				
Grains					High Low Close Open				
CORN (CROTT)					SOYBEAN OIL (CROTT)				
Oct 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Oct 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Nov 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Nov 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Dec 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Dec 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Jan 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Jan 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Feb 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Feb 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Mar 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Mar 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Apr 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Apr 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
May 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					May 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Jun 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Jun 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Jul 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Jul 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Aug 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Aug 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Sep 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Sep 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Oct 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Oct 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Nov 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Nov 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Dec 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Dec 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Jan 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Jan 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Feb 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Feb 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Mar 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Mar 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Apr 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Apr 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
May 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					May 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Jun 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Jun 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Jul 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Jul 11 46.00 46.00 46.00 46.00				
Aug 11 119.00 118.75 118.75 118.75					Aug 11 46.00				

NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg
12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg

The IHT Desk Diary For the time of your life.



Half your life's story — or even more — is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diaries are too cumbersome to take along. That's why the International Herald Tribune — constantly alert to the needs of busy executives — had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the noting space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 360 grams (12 1/2 oz.).

No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year.

Note that quantity discounts are available. Please allow three weeks for delivery.

Please send me 1996 IHT Desk Diaries. 12-10-95

Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:
1-4 diaries UK £35 (U.S.\$55) each INITIALS
5-9 diaries UK £33 (U.S.\$51) each up to 3 per diary
10-19 diaries UK £31 (U.S.\$48) each

☐ Additional postage for delivery outside Europe £7 (U.S.\$10.90)

☐ Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: £5.75 (U.S.\$8.90) per package plus postage.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.

Please charge to my credit card:

☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diner ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card No. _____

Exp. _____ Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/Country _____

Tel./Fax _____

Company EU VAT ID No. _____

(FOR CORPORATE PURCHASES)

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Mail or fax this order form to:
International Herald Tribune Offices
37 Lambton Road, London SW20 0LW U.K.
Fax: (44) 181 944 8243

Personalized with gilt initials on the cover, it's an elegant gift for friends, business contacts and associates — and for yourself.

CONNECT.

WITH ALL THE WORLD NEWS
AS IT HAPPENS.

Via the world's most powerful news-gathering network, with a highly distinguished staff of journalists around the globe, all dedicated to offering you an unrivalled international perspective daily.

COLLECT.

UP TO 54% OFF THE NORMAL COVER PRICE -
INCLUDING UP TO 2 MONTHS ISSUES FREE
OVER A YEAR.

Subscribe to the International Herald Tribune today, and you can collect 2 months of issues free - equivalent to a saving of up to 54% off the cover price on a yearly subscription.

DIRECT.

GUARANTEED
DELIVERY EVERY DAY TO YOUR DOOR.

When you subscribe, the International Herald Tribune is guaranteed to be delivered daily, direct to your home or office until the date of renewal.

via the



THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

12-10-95

Country/Currency	12 months + 2 months FREE	54% OFF	3 months + 7 months FREE
Austria	A. Sch. 6,000	41	1,800
Belgium	B. Fr. 14,000	41	4,200
Denmark	D. Kr. 3,400	28	1,050
France	F. Fr. 1,950	46	560
Germany	D. M. 700	38	210
Great Britain	£	210	65
Ireland	£ Ir. 200	27	68
Italy	Lira 470,000	56	145,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr. 14,000	36	4,200
Netherlands	Fl. 700	44	230
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	44	14,000
Spain	Ptas. 48,000	41	14,500
Hand delivery Madrid	Ptas. 55,000	39	14,500
Sweden (airmail)	S. Kr. 3,100	35	900
Hand delivery	S. Kr. 3,500	36	1,000
Switzerland	S. Fr. 610	46	185
United States	\$ US 360	34	115

* For information concerning hand delivery in major German cities, call toll free 011 30 64 85 85 or fax 049 173 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune.

The subscription term I prefer is:

☐ 12 months (plus 2 free months) ☐ 3 months (plus 2 free weeks) ☐ Please charge my:
☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current rates.

Card No. _____ Exp. Date: _____

Signature: _____

For business orders, please indicate your VAT No. (PMT VAT Number FR 4732021256)

Mr/Mrs/Ms Family Name: _____ First Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/Country: _____

Home Tel No. _____ Business Tel No. _____

☐ I do not wish to receive relevant details from other companies.

Mail or fax to International Herald Tribune

181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: (+33 1) 41 43 92 10

OR CALL: (+33 1) 41 43 93 61

In Asia, call: (+852) 29 22 11 88. In the USA, call toll-free 1-800-892-2884

Offer valid for new subscribers only.

CCD 2

هكدامن الامل

ASIA/PACIFIC

Coles Myer Plan Fails With Critics

Funds Want Chairman Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SYDNEY — Coles Myer Ltd.'s chairman, Solomon Lew, said Wednesday he would step down from his executive role as Australia's largest retailer announced a broad restructuring to try to please institutional investors seeking a shakeup.

The proposal did not go far enough, though, for some of Coles's largest shareholders, who want Mr. Lew, whose title would change to nonexecutive chairman, replaced with an independent chairman.

The three big funds that engineered a shake-up at the foods concern Goodman Fielder Ltd. last year — AMP Investments, State Super Corp. and Bankers Trust Australia — said they would try to replace Mr. Lew and other directors at Coles Myer's annual meeting Nov. 21.

Falling Prices Negate NEC's PC Sales Gains

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — NEC Corp. said Wednesday that revenue from sales of personal computers rose 16 percent in the half year ended in September, but that falling prices had kept profit at the same level as a year earlier.

Japan's largest personal-computer maker said revenue rose to 415 billion yen (\$4.15 billion) in the half year on unit sales of 1.56 million PCs, 68 percent higher than in the same period last year. The company predicted full-year PC revenue of 940 billion yen on sales of 3.56 million units. NEC does not publish profit data for its PC business.

Yoshi Takayama, associated senior vice president, said, "Falling prices means profitability is only the same as last year. We don't see much increase in the second half." He said a shortage of parts kept NEC from filling 60,000 orders in the first half.

APEC Members Raise Pressure on Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan came under pressure Wednesday to break an impasse in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum over how to deal with agriculture in a regional free-trade agreement.

Winding up talks on an "action agenda" for next month's summit of several of APEC's 18 members said there had been no change in the positions of Japan, China, South Korea and Taiwan, which seek concessions for agriculture and other sectors.

"Where there seems to be a difference of view at the moment is whether something more than flexibility should be allowed for specific sectors. That's a question the majority feel should not even be asked," Tony Miller, the director-general of Hong Kong's trade department, said.

"Most of us feel that the Bogor declaration, the vision expanded on by leaders last year in Indonesia, is categorical. It's all-embracing. It doesn't say some trade; it says all trade in goods and services."

In the Bogor declaration, APEC leaders adopted a non-binding plan for industrialized members to achieve free trade and investment in the region by 2010, with developing members to follow by 2020.

Opening by Seoul
 South Korea will let foreign companies list shares on its stock exchange next year, Bloomberg Business News said, citing Deputy Prime Minister Hong Jai Hyung's speech to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington.

South Korea last year allowed domestic companies to list stocks overseas.

Korea Electric Power Co. and Pohang Iron & Steel Co. have listed shares on the New York Stock Exchange and elsewhere.

Honda Shifts Into High Gear

New Models Speed Growth of Sales and Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — The weakening yen, strong demand for the Odyssey multi-purpose vehicle and success with other new models mean Honda Motor Co.'s profit is on track to double in the current financial year, industry analysts say.

Honda, which is expected to announce its half-year results in November, forecast in May it would have current, or pretax, profit at the parent-company level of 30 billion yen (\$297.8 million) for the year that ends March 31, 1996, compared with 30.83 billion yen in its previous year.

The company has not changed its official forecast, but analysts say it now looks too conservative.

Current profit includes gains and losses made on investments in securities and other nonoperating activities, but Honda said it did not have any stock-market investments.

"Honda's current profit will be 60 billion yen in the year, mainly helped by the weaker yen and strong demand for its Odyssey," said Noriyuki Matsumura, an analyst at Nikko Research Center.

Seiichi Iwasawa, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute, said parent-company current profit, which does not include results from all the automaker's subsidiaries, could reach 50 billion yen, helped by the yen's decline in value the last six months, as the dollar has recovered to around 100 yen from a low of 79.75 yen in April.

Jones Prices Offering
 The department-store operator David Jones Ltd., one of the oldest retailers in Australia, is pricing its public offering at between 1.95 dollars and 2.15 dollars a share for institutional investors, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Retail investor can apply for shares at 2.15 dollars. If the final price is lower, they will be refunded the difference.

The price is between 11.3 times and 12.5 times the company's projected 1996 earnings, about the same multiple as its competitor Coles Myer.

The final price will be announced Nov. 27, the day the shares begin trading.

On Monday, Honda unveiled a five-door sports utility vehicle, the CR-V. It is the first such vehicle fully developed by Honda.

The company set a monthly sales target of 3,000 a month, but Mr. Iwasawa called that target "too conservative" and predicted the CR-V "will face stronger demand than the company's forecast."

Honda's managing director, Riku Iwai, said he hoped to more than double the official sales target for the CR-V in the initial period. The CR-V is priced to compete with Toyota Motor Corp.'s RAV4 and Mitsubishi Motors Corp.'s RVR, he said.

Another Honda executive, who asked not to be identified, said strong initial orders indicated that sales would surpass the target of 3,000 in the first month.

In fact, he said, the carmaker already had about 3,000 orders for the CR-V before its launch Monday.

A Honda spokesman said the company expected to release sales figures sometime next week.

Several analysts agreed that the CR-V should fare well in the market. Mr. Iwasawa described its price as "shockingly low." The Japanese selling price for the CR-V is 1.72 million yen to 1.98 million yen, whereas the five-door RAV4 has a price of between 1.67 million yen and 2.03 million yen.

Among its other models, Honda had sold 112,000 Odysseys as of the end of

last month, and the automaker's spokesman said it had a domestic backlog of orders for 8,000 more.

The Odyssey was Honda's first offering for the rapidly growing recreational vehicle segment of the Japanese market. Honda launched the model Oct. 21, 1994, with a monthly sales target of 3,000. It now sells 14,000 to 15,000 Odysseys a month in Japan, and sales are expected to continue at a similar pace in October, the spokesman said.

So far this year, Honda has seen sales rise 15.2 percent from a year earlier, with the growth led by sales of the Odyssey.

'Asian Car' Project Studied
 Mitsubishi Motors may develop a car model that would be manufactured and sold only in Asian markets outside Japan, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Mitsubishi said it had not made any firm decision on the project.

Other Japanese automakers, including Honda and Toyota, have unveiled similar plans. Japan's carmakers see a number of benefits to such models, dubbed "Asian cars" by the Japanese press.

They help Japanese carmakers reduce costs and decrease their reliance on exports, they allow manufacturers to cater to local taste, and new tariff agreements among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have made local production economically attractive.

Hong Kong Lures New Stock Investors

Bloomberg Business News
HONG KONG — Hong Kong companies are doing what seemed impossible just months ago: finding buyers for new stock.

The market is up and investors are looking for ways to put money into China without buying the stock of Chinese companies.

Companies including New World Development Co. and China Resources Holdings Ltd. are taking advantage of the situation by spinning off subsidiaries. Smaller companies are riding in their wake, selling shares to the public for the first time.

"The timing is right," said Ravi Narain, research director at Peregrine Brokerage Ltd. "It makes sense for these companies to come to market now."

Some investors here and abroad expect China to ease credit early next year if it can get inflation under control.

This week, unlisted China Resources said it had received nine bids for each share it was selling in its food unit, Ng Fung Hong Ltd. The sale is expected to raise 630 million Hong Kong dollars (\$81.5 million), largely for acquisitions in China.

Ng Fung Hong, Hong Kong's largest distributor of meats and produce, sold 390 million shares at 11.5 times its forecast 1995 earnings — twice the price/earnings ratio of some Hong Kong competitors.

"It's really not cheap," said Ambrose Chang, who manages \$350 million for East Asia Asset Management.

Yet Mr. Chang said he hid for several million shares because he thinks they may rise as much as 15 percent within weeks. Ng Fung Hong starts trading on Oct. 25.

Judging by previous sales, Mr. Chang could be right.

Take Magician Industries Holdings Ltd., a maker of household products. It's one of about eight small Hong Kong companies to sell new shares since July. The stock rose as much as 23 percent on its first day of trading on Wednesday.

Competition for Cathay?
 Shares in Cathay Pacific Airways were little changed after China again warned of turbulence ahead for Hong Kong's dominant carrier.

Analysts expressed surprise that Cathay's stock hardly reacted to comments reported in Wednesday morning's press by a top airline Chinese aviation industry official, Shen Yunkang. He said that a Hong Kong airline now being planned by the China National Aviation Corp. would offer Cathay "healthy competition."

The airline's shares fell 5 Hong Kong cents, to 12 dollars, on Wednesday.

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225
10000	2300	20000		
9500	2200	18000		
9000	2100	16000		
8500				
8000				
M J J A S O 1995		M J J A S O 1995		M J J A S O 1995
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,835.06	9,730.82	-0.99
Singapore	Straits Times	2,128.96	2,114.83	+0.67
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,068.80	2,062.20	+0.31
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	17,991.19	18,176.30	-1.57
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	958.80	970.75	-1.23
Bangkok	SET	1,323.00	1,317.26	+0.44
Seoul	Composite Index	1,011.00	1,004.16	+0.68
Taipei	Stock Market Index	5,165.36	5,260.78	-1.81
Manila	PSE	2,588.82	2,600.00	-0.43
Jakarta	Composite Index	498.28	495.99	+0.06
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,091.33	2,081.61	+0.47
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,561.43	3,553.79	+0.21

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Reliance Industries Ltd., India's largest private-sector company, said net profit rose 33 percent, to 6.33 billion rupees (\$187 million), in the first half of its fiscal year.
- CSR Ltd., the Australian building products, sugar and aluminum company, said it expected that its first-half trading profit would be 15 percent lower than a year earlier.
- South Korea will allow foreign companies to issue securities and list them on the Korea Stock Exchange in the first half of 1996, the Finance and Economy Ministry announced.
- Asia Satellite Telecommunications Co. said China's state launching company was ready to send its AsiaSat 2 into orbit by early December after a delay of almost a year; it expects to launch AsiaSat 3 in 1997.
- Marks & Spencer, the British retailer, plans a cautious start in China with a single Shanghai store, but could quickly expand nationwide into a 50-outlet chain, a company spokeswoman said. Marks & Spencer is working with its British suppliers to establish sourcing in China, she added.
- Cats Inc., a Japanese pest-control company, made its debut on the over-the-counter market Wednesday, with shares trading at 1,200 yen (\$12), compared with the offering price of 590 yen.
- Acer Inc., Taiwan's largest maker of personal computers, began selling 85 million shares to overseas investors, an investment bank familiar with the sale said; at Wednesday's closing price of 66 Taiwan dollars (\$2.45), the sale would raise 5.61 billion dollars.
- Depositors rushed to withdraw funds from the District Farmers Cooperative for a second day this week in Taiwan's third bank run in three months.

Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg

FIDELITY WORLD FUND
 Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
 Kansallis House
 Place de l'Etoile L-1021 Luxembourg
 RC Luxembourg B 9497

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on September 26, 1995 it was decided to pay a dividend of USD 0.24 (cents) per share on or after October 24, 1995 to shareholders of record as of October 2, 1995 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of the certificate.

Paying Agent: KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
 43, boulevard Royal
 L-2955 Luxembourg

Fidelity Investments

Russian National Commercial Bank

Your
 reliable partner in Russia

Five years of successful experience in Russian financial markets

Full range of Western standard banking services

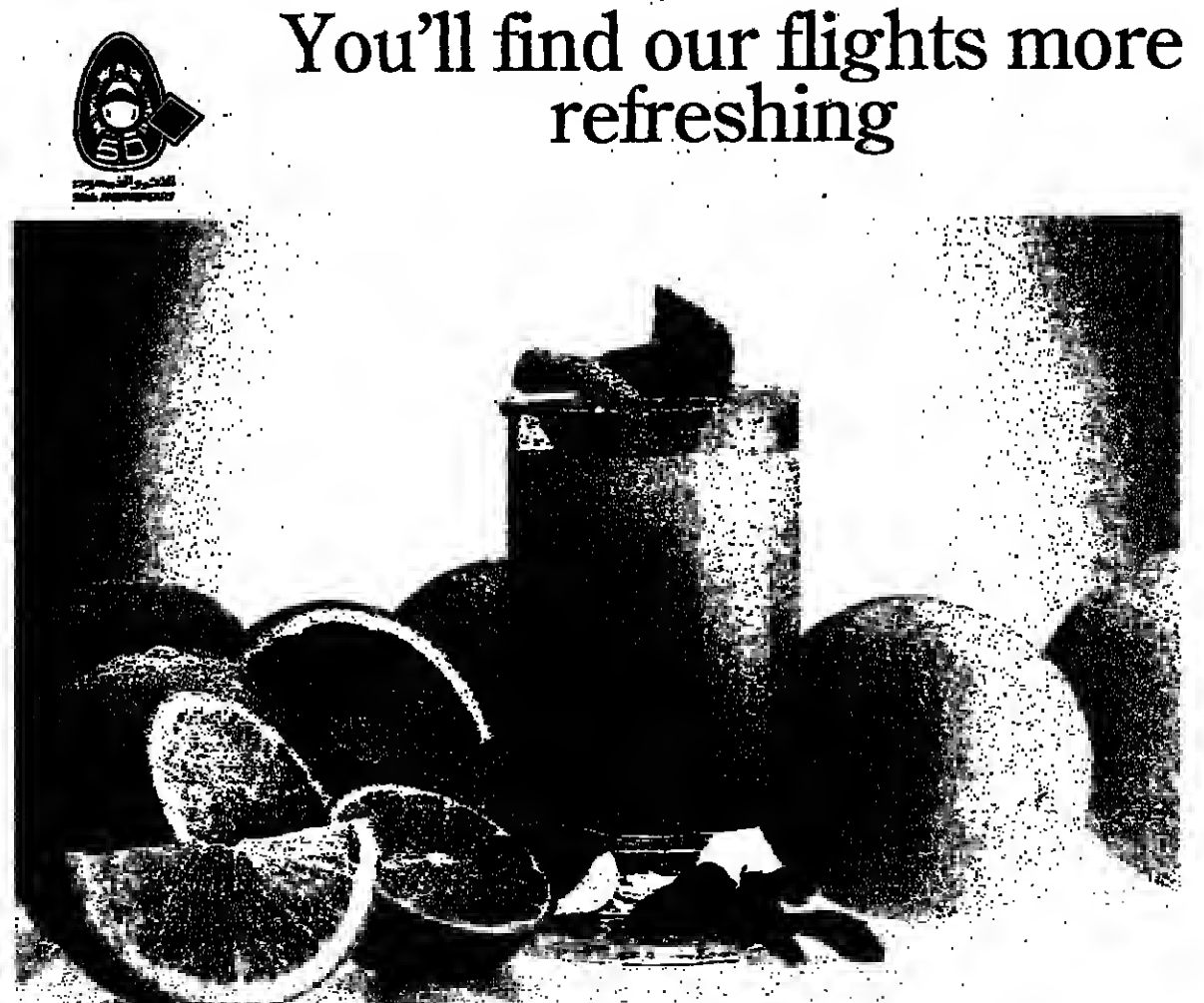
Well established domestic branch network

Auditor: Coopers & Lybrand

For more information contact:

Russian National Commercial Bank
 40, Dolgorukovskaya st., Moscow, Russia

Tel.: (7-095) 232 9000 Fax: (7-095) 232 9090
 Telex: 412366 ROCOM SU, Teletype: 114 996 VLT,
 Sprint Mail-RNCB/customer
 S.W.I.F.T. code - RNCORUMM
 Reuter Dealing Code: RNCB



No matter how many drinks you enjoy on our flights, you'll arrive feeling ready for business. Rather than ready to sleep.

Regardless of how exotic they look or tempting they taste, all our cocktails are alcohol free.

Which leaves you free to relax and still think clearly.

Mind you, we can't guarantee our in-flight cuisine won't go to your head.

It's so good that 60 other airlines have chosen us to prepare their own meals.

And our seats are so comfortable, you'll probably find yourself catching

up on your beauty sleep. Rather than your paperwork.

Given the choice, an increasing number of today's new breed of business travellers are flying Saudia.

You'll feel far more refreshed about doing business.

saudia
 SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES

Proud to serve You

Correction

In yesterday's Sponsored Section on Network Management, a high-definition EDVN application by Alcatel was mistakenly referred to as Cinema of the Future, which is a service mark of Pacific Bell. It should have been called Cinema of Tomorrow.

TO OUR READERS IN GERMANY

It's never been easier to subscribe and save - just call our Frankfurt office toll-free 0130-848585 or fax 069-175413.

October 11, 1995

October 11, 1995

[illegible]

The data ("the Data") in the list above ("the List") is supplied by the fund groups ("the Fund Groups") listed therein. The data is delivered by each Fund Group to Microcap SA (Tel Paris 33-1-40-28-08-09), collected and reformatted into the List and then transmitted by Microcap to iHT. Microcap and iHT do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the List, the Data or the performance of the Fund Groups and will not be liable for the List, the Data or Fund Groups to any extent. The List is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by iHT or Microcap to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fail as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent adviser before investing.

Business
Message
Center
Every Wednesday
Contact
Fred Ronan
Tel.:
(33 1) 41 43 93 97
Fax:
(33 1) 41 43 93 70
or your nearest
IHT office
or representative

THE WORLD THE DAY AFTER

هكذا من الأصل

(Con


[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Event	Remarks
1901	Jan	1	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	2	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	3	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	4	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	5	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	6	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	7	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	8	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	9	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	10	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	11	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	12	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	13	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	14	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	15	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	16	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	17	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	18	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	19	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	20	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	21	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	22	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	23	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	24	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	25	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	26	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	27	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	28	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	29	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	30	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	31	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	1	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	2	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	3	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	4	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	5	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	6	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	7	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	8	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	9	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	10	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	11	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	12	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	13	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	14	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	15	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	16	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	17	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	18	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	19	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	20	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	21	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	22	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	23	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	24	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	25	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	26	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1901	Feb	27	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1901	Feb	28	10:00			

1947年12月1日，国民党政府行政院会议，决定在大陆地区推行“三七五减租”。其内容为：自耕农出租土地，其租金不得超过该土地全年收获量之百分之三十五。此项政策旨在减轻农民负担，稳定农村经济。然而，在实际执行过程中，由于地方官绅的阻挠和农民的无知，减租政策并未得到全面落实。许多农民仍然受到高额地租的剥削，生活依然困苦。这一政策的失败，反映了国民党政府在基层政权建设上的严重不足，以及其在农村政策上的摇摆不定。最终，这一政策未能达到预期的效果，反而加剧了农村的矛盾，为后来的土地改革埋下了伏笔。

LIVING IN
NOW PR
NEW Y
FOR SA
DELIV
IN KEY

TO SUBSCR
1-800-88
(IN NEW YORK, CA

Herald  **THE WORLD'S DAIRY**

[illegible]

THE U.S.?
PRINTED IN
NEW YORK
THE DAY
EVERY
CITIES

TO BE, CALL
2 2884
(ALL 212-752-3890)

Tribune
NEWSPAPER

[illegible]

[The page contains dense, illegible vertical text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

一、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）起，在會所舉行籌備工作，凡我僑胞，如有意參加者，請於八月二十五日前，向本會秘書處報名，以便彙轉有關機關辦理。
 二、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）起，在會所舉行籌備工作，凡我僑胞，如有意參加者，請於八月二十五日前，向本會秘書處報名，以便彙轉有關機關辦理。
 三、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）起，在會所舉行籌備工作，凡我僑胞，如有意參加者，請於八月二十五日前，向本會秘書處報名，以便彙轉有關機關辦理。
 四、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）起，在會所舉行籌備工作，凡我僑胞，如有意參加者，請於八月二十五日前，向本會秘書處報名，以便彙轉有關機關辦理。
 五、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）起，在會所舉行籌備工作，凡我僑胞，如有意參加者，請於八月二十五日前，向本會秘書處報名，以便彙轉有關機關辦理。
 六、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）起，在會所舉行籌備工作，凡我僑胞，如有意參加者，請於八月二十五日前，向本會秘書處報名，以便彙轉有關機關辦理。
 七、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）起，在會所舉行籌備工作，凡我僑胞，如有意參加者，請於八月二十五日前，向本會秘書處報名，以便彙轉有關機關辦理。
 八、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）起，在會所舉行籌備工作，凡我僑胞，如有意參加者，請於八月二十五日前，向本會秘書處報名，以便彙轉有關機關辦理。
 九、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）起，在會所舉行籌備工作，凡我僑胞，如有意參加者，請於八月二十五日前，向本會秘書處報名，以便彙轉有關機關辦理。
 十、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）起，在會所舉行籌備工作，凡我僑胞，如有意參加者，請於八月二十五日前，向本會秘書處報名，以便彙轉有關機關辦理。

11. 1999-2000 12. 2000-2001 13. 2001-2002 14. 2002-2003 15. 2003-2004 16. 2004-2005 17. 2005-2006 18. 2006-2007 19. 2007-2008 20. 2008-2009 21. 2009-2010 22. 2010-2011 23. 2011-2012 24. 2012-2013 25. 2013-2014 26. 2014-2015 27. 2015-2016 28. 2016-2017 29. 2017-2018 30. 2018-2019 31. 2019-2020 32. 2020-2021 33. 2021-2022 34. 2022-2023 35. 2023-2024 36. 2024-2025 37. 2025-2026 38. 2026-2027 39. 2027-2028 40. 2028-2029 41. 2029-2030 42. 2030-2031 43. 2031-2032 44. 2032-2033 45. 2033-2034 46. 2034-2035 47. 2035-2036 48. 2036-2037 49. 2037-2038 50. 2038-2039 51. 2039-2040 52. 2040-2041 53. 2041-2042 54. 2042-2043 55. 2043-2044 56. 2044-2045 57. 2045-2046 58. 2046-2047 59. 2047-2048 60. 2048-2049 61. 2049-2050 62. 2050-2051 63. 2051-2052 64. 2052-2053 65. 2053-2054 66. 2054-2055 67. 2055-2056 68. 2056-2057 69. 2057-2058 70. 2058-2059 71. 2059-2060 72. 2060-2061 73. 2061-2062 74. 2062-2063 75. 2063-2064 76. 2064-2065 77. 2065-2066 78. 2066-2067 79. 2067-2068 80. 2068-2069 81. 2069-2070 82. 2070-2071 83. 2071-2072 84. 2072-2073 85. 2073-2074 86. 2074-2075 87. 2075-2076 88. 2076-2077 89. 2077-2078 90. 2078-2079 91. 2079-2080 92. 2080-2081 93. 2081-2082 94. 2082-2083 95. 2083-2084 96. 2084-2085 97. 2085-2086 98. 2086-2087 99. 2087-2088 100. 2088-2089 101. 2089-2090 102. 2090-2091 103. 2091-2092 104. 2092-2093 105. 2093-2094 106. 2094-2095 107. 2095-2096 108. 2096-2097 109. 2097-2098 110. 2098-2099 111. 2099-2100 112. 2100-2101 113. 2101-2102 114. 2102-2103 115. 2103-2104 116. 2104-2105 117. 2105-2106 118. 2106-2107 119. 2107-2108 120. 2108-2109 121. 2109-2110 122. 2110-2111 123. 2111-2112 124. 2112-2113 125. 2113-2114 126. 2114-2115 127. 2115-2116 128. 2116-2117 129. 2117-2118 130. 2118-2119 131. 2119-2120 132. 2120-2121 133. 2121-2122 134. 2122-2123 135. 2123-2124 136. 2124-2125 137. 2125-2126 138. 2126-2127 139. 2127-2128 140. 2128-2129 141. 2129-2130 142. 2130-2131 143. 2131-2132 144. 2132-2133 145. 2133-2134 146. 2134-2135 147. 2135-2136 148. 2136-2137 149. 2137-2138 150. 2138-2139 151. 2139-2140 152. 2140-2141 153. 2141-2142 154. 2142-2143 155. 2143-2144 156. 2144-2145 157. 2145-2146 158. 2146-2147 159. 2147-2148 160. 2148-2149 161. 2149-2150 162. 2150-2151 163. 2151-2152 164. 2152-2153 165. 2153-2154 166. 2154-2155 167. 2155-2156 168. 2156-2157 169. 2157-2158 170. 2158-2159 171. 2159-2160 172. 2160-2161 173. 2161-2162 174. 2162-2163 175. 2163-2164 176. 2164-2165 177. 2165-2166 178. 2166-2167 179. 2167-2168 180. 2168-2169 181. 2169-2170 182. 2170-2171 183. 2171-2172 184. 2172-2173 185. 2173-2174 186. 2174-2175 187. 2175-2176 188. 2176-2177 189. 2177-2178 190. 2178-2179 191. 2179-2180 192. 2180-2181 193. 2181-2182 194. 2182-2183 195. 2183-2184 196. 2184-2185 197. 2185-2186 198. 2186-2187 199. 2187-2188 200. 2188-2189 201. 2189-2190 202. 2190-2191 203. 2191-2192 204. 2192-2193 205. 2193-2194 206. 2194-2195 207. 2195-2196 208. 2196-2197 209. 2197-2198 210. 2198-2199 211. 2199-2200 212. 2200-2201 213. 2201-2202 214. 2202-2203 215. 2203-2204 216. 2204-2205 217. 2205-2206 218. 2206-2207 219. 2207-2208 220. 2208-2209 221. 2209-2210 222. 2210-2211 223. 2211-2212 224. 2212-2213 225. 2213-2214 226. 2214-2215 227. 2215-2216 228. 2216-2217 229. 2217-2218 230. 2218-2219 231. 2219-2220 232. 2220-2221 233. 2221-2222 234. 2222-2223 235. 2223-2224 236. 2224-2225 237. 2225-2226 238. 2226-2227 239. 2227-2228 240. 2228-2229 241. 2229-2230 242. 2230-2231 243. 2231-2232 244. 2232-2233 245. 2233-2234 246. 2234-2235 247. 2235-2236 248. 2236-2237 249. 2237-2238 250. 2238-2239 251. 2239-2240 252. 2240-2241 253. 2241-2242 254. 2242-2243 255. 2243-2244 256. 2244-2245 257. 2245-2246 258. 2246-2247 259. 2247-2248 260. 2248-2249 261. 2249-2250 262. 2250-2251 263. 2251-2252 264. 2252-2253 265. 2253-2254 266. 2254-2255 267. 2255-2256 268. 2256-2257 269. 2257-2258 270. 2258-2259 271. 2259-2260 272. 2260-2261 273. 2261-2262 274. 2262-2263 275. 2263-2264 276. 2264-2265 277. 2265-2266 278. 2266-2267 279. 2267-2268 280. 2268-2269 281. 2269-2270 282. 2270-2271 283. 2271-2272 284. 2272-2273 285. 2273-2274 286. 2274-2275 287. 2275-2276 288. 2276-2277 289. 2277-

LIVING IN THE U.S.?
NOW PRINTED IN
NEW YORK
FOR SAME DAY
DELIVERY
IN KEY CITIES

TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL
1-800-882 2884
(IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)

Herald INTERNATIONAL **Eribune**
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Knowledge Is Power.

You've just attended an International Herald Tribune conference.

You've heard what speakers from the highest level of government, finance and industry think about the important issues affecting today's business world.

You've had the chance to speak with them directly.

You've made contacts that will enhance your business performance.

Perhaps you've made a deal.

Most of all, you've acquired the knowledge that just may give you the edge on your competition.

Isn't that what it's all about?

The conference agenda for the second half of 1995 includes the following events:

■ **THE NEW FRANCE:**
IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL BUSINESS
Paris, October 16-17

■ **THE BALKANS SUMMIT: THE ECONOMIC
& POLITICAL OUTLOOK**
Athens, October 30-31

■ **THE UNITED GERMANY:**
IMPACT ON BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY.
Berlin, October 19

■ **OIL & MONEY: POLITICS & PROFITS**
London, November 2-3

■ **GLOBAL FUND MANAGEMENT**
Singapore, December 4-5 & 6

For further information about any of the above conferences or for 1996 program details,
please telephone or fax

Brenda Erdmann Hagerty,
International Herald Tribune.
Conference Office, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH.
Tel: (44 171) 836 4802 or Fax: (44 171) 836 0717

Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

SPORTS

Russia Wins Its Group, France Beats Romania

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Russia became the first country, besides host England, to guarantee its place in next year's European Championship soccer finals when it beat visiting Greece, 2-1, Wednesday.

France upset Group 1 leader Romania, 3-1, in Bucharest to give itself an excellent chance of qualifying, while Bulgaria suffered its first defeat and missed a chance to clinch the top place in Group 7 when it was upset, 2-1, by Georgia in Tbilisi.

In Cardiff, Jürgen Klinsmann scored 10 minutes from time to give Germany a 2-1 victory over Wales in their Group 7 qualifier.

The Germans pulled level on points with Bulgaria at the top of the group.

But the Bulgarians, who won 3-2 when the two countries met in Sofia in June, retain the lead going into their final, decisive qualifying match in Germany on Nov. 15.

A 71st-minute goal from Viktor Onopko, a former Russian player of the year, gave his team its victory and ensured that Russia would win Group 8 and take the one automatic qualifying berth.

Yuri Kovtun put the Russians ahead after 36 minutes before Yotis Tsoloumidis equalized in the 64th minute. Seven minutes later, Onopko wrapped up the points.

Russia's victory also meant that Scotland will finish second in the group, ahead of Greece.

In other Group 1 action, Israel banded Azerbaijan its ninth consecutive defeat with a 2-0 victory in Tel Aviv, while Slovakia ended Poland's hopes with a 4-1 defeat in Bratislava.

Liechtenstein ended its 10-match qualification series with its ninth defeat, a 4-0 loss at home to Northern Ireland. Cyprus drew, 1-1, with Macedonia in a Group 2 game.

Nantes' Christian Karembeu put France ahead at the half-hour when he headed Zinedine Zidane's cross past Romania's goalkeeper, Bogdan Stelea, then followed up by ramming the ball home with his left foot.

Midfielder Yuri Djorkaeff increased France's lead three minutes before the interval when he netted the rebound after

Stelea parried a shot from Christophe Dugarry.

Stelea Bucharest striker Marius Lacatus pulled one back with a fine solo effort in the 52d minute before Zidane put the result beyond the Romanians in the 72d.

That left France a point behind Romania with one match to go.

Romania now needs to win its final match, in Slovakia on Nov. 15, and hope that France loses at home to Israel on the same night, to ensure first place.

A third-minute shot by Shota Arveladze and a second-half penalty by Georgy Kindadze, who plays for Manchester City, opened up a 2-0 lead for Georgia.

Although AC Parma star Hristo Stoichkov replied two minutes from the end, the Bulgarians couldn't stop the Georgians from posting their fifth victory against four defeats.

In Dublin, two goals by striker John Aldridge led Ireland to a 2-1 victory over Latvia in a Group 6 qualifier and kept them in contention for a place in next year's finals.

(AP, Reuters)



Bruce Grobbelaar, left, and John Fashanu outside the court in Southampton.

England Bribery Charges Detailed in Court

The Associated Press

SOUTHAMPTON, England—Former Premier League striker John Fashanu has charged with paying bribes to two goalkeepers, according to the details of England's biggest match-fixing case in 30 years that were revealed Wednesday.

Fashanu appeared in Southampton Magistrates Court along with Southampton goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar, Wimbledon goalkeeper Hans Segers and Malaysian businessman Heng Suan Lim, with all four released on conditional bail until Dec. 1.

They were arrested in March and charged in July with conspiring to fix matches between Feb. 1, 1991, and March 15, 1995.

The charges were disclosed during Wednesday's court appearance.

Fashanu is accused of making cash payments to Grobbelaar and Segers to fix two Liverpool matches in 1993 and 1994.

Grobbelaar, the former Liverpool goalkeeper, allegedly accepted £40,000 (£63,000) from Fashanu in London on Nov. 25, 1993 to fix the Nov. 21 Newcastle-Liverpool game. Liverpool lost, 3-0.

Grobbelaar is also charged with accepting £2,000 from his former Zimbabwean business partner, Christopher Vincent, on Nov. 3, 1994 at Southampton "for improperly influencing the outcome of a football match or matches."

Segers, Wimbledon's Dutch goalkeeper, is charged with receiving £19,000 from Fashanu in London between Oct. 21 and Oct. 25, 1994, to fix the outcome of the Oct. 22 Wimbledon-Liverpool match. Liverpool won, 3-0.

The charges carry a maximum penalty of seven years in jail and/or an unspecified fine.

Fashanu's wife, Melissa Kassa-Mapsi, 29, was originally arrested and charged, but the Crown Prosecution Service has dropped charges against her.

Fashanu retired from soccer after a series of injuries and is now a host of the popular television series "Gladiators."

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

CFL Standings

North Division

W	L	T	P	Pts	Pct.
1	0	0	0	0	0.000
2	0	0	0	0	0.000
3	0	0	0	0	0.000
4	0	0	0	0	0.000
5	0	0	0	0	0.000
6	0	0	0	0	0.000
7	0	0	0	0	0.000
8	0	0	0	0	0.000
9	0	0	0	0	0.000
10	0	0	0	0	0.000
11	0	0	0	0	0.000
12	0	0	0	0	0.000
13	0	0	0	0	0.000
14	0	0	0	0	0.000
15	0	0	0	0	0.000
16	0	0	0	0	0.000
17	0	0	0	0	0.000
18	0	0	0	0	0.000
19	0	0	0	0	0.000
20	0	0	0	0	0.000
21	0	0	0	0	0.000
22	0	0	0	0	0.000
23	0	0	0	0	0.000
24	0	0	0	0	0.000
25	0	0	0	0	0.000
26	0	0	0	0	0.000
27	0	0	0	0	0.000
28	0	0	0	0	0.000
29	0	0	0	0	0.000
30	0	0	0	0	0.000
31	0	0	0	0	0.000
32	0	0	0	0	0.000
33	0	0	0	0	0.000
34	0	0	0	0	0.000
35	0	0	0	0	0.000
36	0	0	0	0	0.000
37	0	0	0	0	0.000
38	0	0	0	0	0.000
39	0	0	0	0	0.000
40	0	0	0	0	0.000
41	0	0	0	0	0.000
42	0	0	0	0	0.000
43	0	0	0	0	0.000
44	0	0	0	0	0.000
45	0	0	0	0	0.000
46	0	0	0	0	0.000
47	0	0	0	0	0.000
48	0	0	0	0	0.000
49	0	0	0	0	0.000
50	0	0	0	0	0.000
51	0	0	0	0	0.000
52	0	0	0	0	0.000
53	0	0	0	0	0.000
54	0	0	0	0	0.000
55	0	0	0	0	0.000
56	0	0	0	0	0.000
57	0	0	0	0	0.000
58	0	0	0	0	0.000
59	0	0	0	0	0.000
60	0	0	0	0	0.000
61	0	0	0	0	0.000
62	0	0	0	0	0.000
63	0	0	0	0	0.000
64	0	0	0	0	0.000
65	0	0	0	0	0.000
66	0	0	0	0	0.000
67	0	0	0	0	0.000
68	0	0	0	0	0.000
69	0	0	0	0	0.000
70	0	0	0	0	0.000
71	0	0	0	0	0.000
72	0	0	0	0	0.000
73	0	0	0	0	0.000
74	0	0	0	0	0.000
75	0	0	0	0	0.000
76	0	0	0	0	0.000
77	0	0	0	0	0.000
78	0	0	0	0	0.000
79	0	0	0	0	0.000
80	0	0	0	0	0.000
81	0	0	0	0	0.000
82	0	0	0	0	0.000
83	0	0	0	0	0.000
84	0	0	0	0	0.000
85	0	0	0	0	0.000
86	0	0	0	0	0.000
87	0	0	0	0	0.000
88	0	0	0	0	0.000
89	0	0	0	0	0.000
90	0	0	0	0	0.000
91	0	0	0	0	0.000
92	0	0	0	0	0.000
93	0	0	0	0	0.000
94	0	0	0	0	0.000
95	0	0	0	0	0.000
96	0	0	0	0	0.000
97	0	0	0	0	0.000
98	0	0	0	0	0.000
99	0	0	0	0	0.000
100	0	0	0	0	0.000

South Division

W	L	T	P	Pts	Pct.
1	0	0	0	0	0.000
2	0	0	0	0	0.000
3	0	0	0	0	0.000
4	0	0	0	0	0.000
5	0	0	0	0	0.000
6	0	0	0	0	0.000
7	0	0	0	0	0.000
8	0	0	0	0	0.000
9	0	0	0	0	0.000
10	0	0	0	0	0.000
11	0	0	0	0	0.000
12	0	0	0	0	0.000
13	0	0	0	0	0.000
14	0	0	0	0	0.000
15	0	0	0	0	0.000
16	0	0	0	0	0.000
17	0	0	0	0	0.000
18	0	0	0	0	0.000
19	0	0	0	0	0.000
20	0	0	0	0	0.000
21	0	0	0	0	0.000
22	0	0	0	0	0.000
23	0	0	0	0	0.000
24	0	0	0	0	0.000
25	0	0	0	0	0.000
26	0	0	0	0	0.000
27	0	0	0	0	0.000
28	0	0	0	0	0.000
29	0	0	0	0	0.000
30	0	0	0	0	0.000
31	0	0	0	0	0.000
32	0	0	0	0	0.000
33	0	0	0	0	0.000
34	0	0	0	0	0.000
35	0	0	0	0	0.000
36	0	0	0	0	0.000
37	0	0	0	0	0.000
38	0	0	0	0	0.000
39	0	0	0	0	0.000
40	0	0	0	0	0.000
41	0	0	0	0	0.000
42	0	0	0	0	0.000
43	0	0	0	0	0.000
44	0	0	0	0	0.000
45	0	0	0	0	0.000
46	0	0	0	0	0.000
47	0	0	0	0	0.000
48	0	0	0	0	0.000
49	0	0	0	0	0.000
50	0	0	0	0	0.000
51	0	0	0	0	0.000
52	0	0	0	0	0.000
53	0	0	0	0	0.000
54	0	0	0	0	0.000
55	0	0	0	0	0.000
56	0	0	0	0	0.000
57	0	0	0	0	0.000
58	0	0	0	0	0.000
59	0	0	0	0	0.000
60	0	0	0	0	0.000
61	0	0	0	0	0.000
62	0	0	0	0	0.000
63	0	0	0	0	0.000
64	0	0	0	0	0.000
65	0	0	0	0	0.000
66	0	0	0	0	0.000
67	0	0	0	0	0.000
68	0	0	0	0	0.000
69	0	0	0	0	0.000
70	0	0	0	0	0.000
71	0	0	0	0	0.000
72	0	0	0	0	0.000
73	0	0	0	0	0.000
74	0	0	0	0	0.000
75	0	0	0	0	0.000
76	0	0	0	0	0.000
77	0	0	0	0	0.000
78	0	0	0	0	0.000
79	0	0	0	0	0.000
80	0	0	0	0	0.000
81	0	0	0	0	0.000
82	0	0	0	0	0.000
83	0	0	0	0	0.000
84	0	0	0	0	0.000
85	0	0	0	0	0.000
86	0	0	0	0	0.000
87	0	0	0	0	0.000
88	0	0	0	0	0.000
89	0	0	0	0	0.000
90	0	0	0	0	0.000
91	0	0	0	0	0.000
92	0	0	0	0	0.000
93	0	0	0	0	0.000
94	0	0	0	0	0.000
95	0	0	0	0	0.000
96	0	0	0	0	0.000
97	0	0	0	0	0.000
98	0	0	0	0	0.000
99	0	0	0	0	0.000
100	0	0	0	0	0.000

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995

PAGE 27

The Box Scores

Mariners 3, Indians 2

Cleveland	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	Avg.
Lofgren	3	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	4	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Bauer	4	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	4	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	4	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	4	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	4	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	4	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	4	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	4	0	0	0	0	1	.000

Braves Take Pitchers' Duel Triumph, 2-1, in 11th

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati Reds came into the National League Championship Series chirping about how being aggressive on the basepaths, their trademark, could assure victory and advancement to the World Series.

"If it means stealing bases or taking chances on the basepaths, that's what it will take," Barry Larkin said.

Conversely, the Atlanta Braves, eschewing all thoughts of finesse, talked about muscling up in the best-of-seven-game series.

"If everybody hits, we're going to score 10 runs and we're going to win," David Justice said.

Unfortunately for the hitters who came to flex Tuesday night at Riverfront Stadium, the only armed aggression was carried out by pitchers — especially starters Tom Glavine of Atlanta and Pete Schourek of Cincinnati — who forced both offenses to play into extra innings while attempting to make more out of less.

The Braves finally proved to better at this, winning 2-1 in 11 innings, thanks to a walk, a sacrifice fly and a chip-shot single by a defensive replacement.

The walk was fittingly drawn by Fred McGriff, the Braves' top home run hitter. After a sacrifice and a groundout, Mike Jackson, the Reds' third pitcher of the night, yielded the game-winning hit to Mike Devereaux, a rarely used substitute who came in to play right field two innings before.

The Reds still had one at-bat. After Jerome Walton left off the 11th with a double and moved up on a sacrifice, Steve Avery came on and walked Mariano Duncan on five pitches. Greg Maddux relieved Avery and got Reggie Sanders to ground into a game-ending double play — the fifth turned by Atlanta and a championship series record for either league.

"How many did we have tonight, three?" the Reds' manager, Davey Johnson, said deadpan. Then turning serious, Johnson said: "That killed us. We normally don't do that."

The Braves' dramatics, which included a game-tying rally in the ninth, spared Glavine a tough-luck loss.

"We certainly don't seem to do anything easy, as bad as it feels as we look at times," the right-hander said.

"But there's something about this team in the eighth and ninth innings. We don't ever feel like we're out of the game."

The Braves were trying to make it two victories in Cincinnati on Wednesday night. Cincinnati can only hope to avoid handing a 2-0 series lead to the Braves' incomparable Greg Maddux on Friday night in Atlanta.

For eight innings in the first game, the Braves and Reds managed but one run between them.

The Reds grounded into double play after double play against the stingy Glavine, while the Braves could not put more than one runner on in any inning against Schourek — until the ninth.

Then, singles by Chipper Jones and McGriff put runners on first and third with no one out. Justice followed with a run-scoring force-out.

"We had the guys up there you want him to face, but that's baseball," Johnson said of the lefty-lefty matchup.

"I still felt strong in the ninth inning," Schourek said. "I kind of second-guessed myself on the pitch to Chipper Jones," he said, recalling the change-up.

Jeff Brantley, who relieved Schourek, got the Reds to the bottom of the ninth still tied by retiring pinch-hitter Dwight Smith on a harmless fly to end a two-out, bases-loaded threat. But Jackson could not get Devereaux, a .255 hitter who played in only 29 games this season.

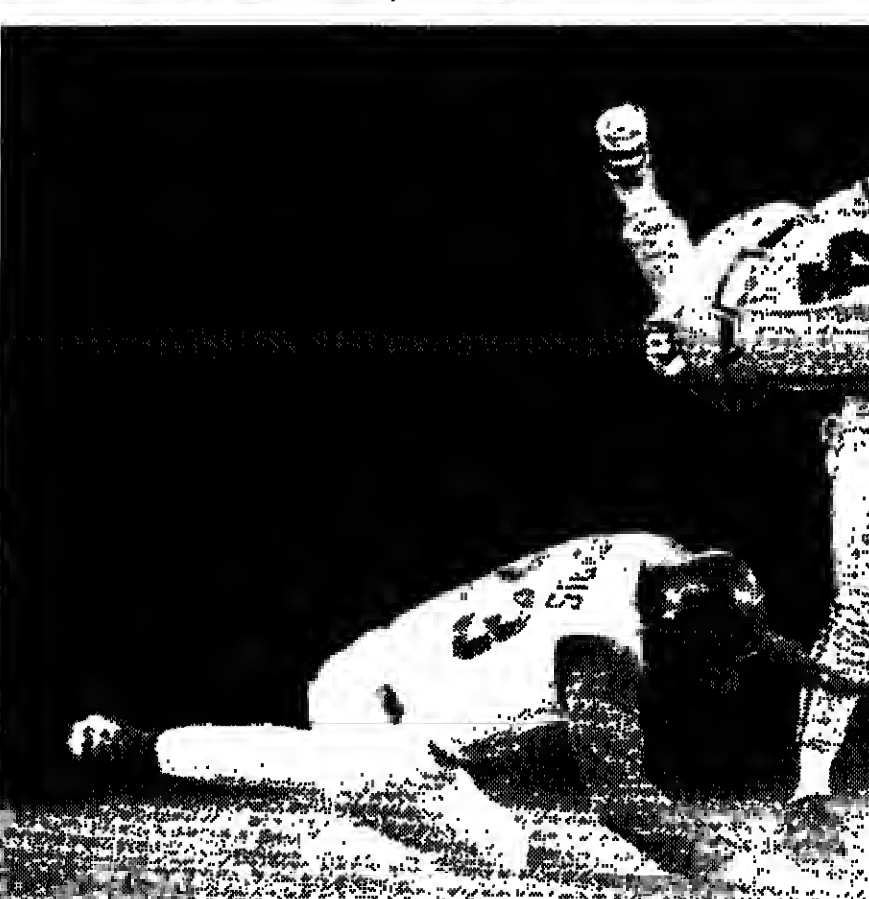
"I really haven't been a role player throughout my career, but I really concentrated on being ready to go in for the last innings," said Devereaux, a former starting center fielder with the Orioles.

Glavine kept Atlanta close by allowing only seven hits in seven innings. Yet he trailed, because of Larkin's triple and Ron Gant's infield hit in the fourth inning, but mostly because of Schourek, who found enough inspiration from the crowd of 52,952 (more than 12,000 shy of capacity) to come within three outs of a shutout.

He struck out eight in eight and a third innings. He allowed just six singles and, in the end, one run, good,



After Lou Piniella's visit in the first, the Indians were no sweat for Bob Wolcott



Jeff Blauser, upended by Hal Morris, still got one of the Braves' record five double plays, the last ending the game.

Seattle Rookie Dazzles Indians in AL Opener
Mariners Squeeze Out 3-2 VictoryBy Murray Chass
New York Times Service

SEATTLE — The magical, marvelous Mariners apparently can do no wrong, at least in their House of Noise.

Opening the American League Championship Series against the awesome Cleveland Indians with a rookie pitcher having just six weeks of major league experience, the Mariners squeezed out a 3-2 victory Tuesday night before 57,065 raucous fans in the Kingdome.

The Indians came to the Kingdome — perhaps their first mistake — with 100 victories in a 144-game season and three more in three divisional playoff games last week with the Boston Red Sox.

"We didn't come here to compete against them," Lou Piniella, the Mariners' manager, said before the game. "We came here to beat them."

And his players, particularly Bob Wolcott, backed him up.

The 22-year-old rookie pitcher was the most remarkable player on the field, surviving a stomach-wrenching first inning in which he walked the first three batters, then allowing only two runs in seven innings.

A two-run home run by Mike Blowers in the second and Luis Sojo's run-producing double in the seventh gave the Mariners the runs they needed. But Wolcott, thrown into the fray because the five-game divisional series had depleted the Mariners' staff, gave them the pitching they needed even more desperately.

"I tried to tell everybody before the game this is not a throwaway game pitching Wolcott," Piniella said.

But he did not give the impression at first

that he was going to be a savior. He walked Kenny Lofton on four pitches, Omar Vizquel on five and Carlos Baerga on four. Three batters and 13 pitches into the game, the Indians had the bases loaded.

"I knew he might be tight," catcher Dan Wilson said. "It was a big game, he's a young guy, not much experience. It didn't look very positive."

Jay Buhner stood helplessly in right field. "I knew anything was possible," he said later. "I knew all hell could break loose with one swing of the bat with the meat of the order coming up."

Piniella had gone to the mound after Wolcott threw his sixth successive ball on the second pitch to Vizquel. He wanted to calm his young pitcher, but not by discussing mechanics and pitches.

"I talked to him about hunting in Oregon," the manager related afterward. "I said, 'You can enjoy your winter in Medford,' he's from Medford. I said, 'Look, if it's 11-0, who cares. Just give us five or six innings. Have some fun and relax out here.'"

The message took seven more pitches to register, but when Albert Belle, who hit 50 home runs during the season, stepped to the plate, the game suddenly changed.

"When I started walking guys in the first inning, it was definitely nerve-racking," said Wolcott, who had made six starts and one relief appearance for the Mariners after starting the season at the Class AA level of the minor leagues. "I didn't want to give it away. But once I got back into the windup, I felt more comfortable and turned things around."

Wolcott explained that he hadn't pitched for about 10 days and, when he is rusty, the first thing to be affected is his pitching from the stretch with runners on base. But with the bases loaded, he could revert to a full windup.

"I thought it was a good opportunity to get out of the situation," Wolcott said. "I had a right-hander up. I have a decent slider that's a good pitch to a right-handed batter." But the right-handed batter was Belle.

Added Wolcott: "I definitely was more comfortable facing Belle, because he's a little bit farther off the plate. He gave me a lot of plate to work with, so I felt good."

Only a 22-year-old rookie could view a dire situation that way. But he threw a slider on the first pitch, and Belle swung and missed. Then came a ball, two fouls, another ball and a fastball up and away. Belle swung and missed, and Wolcott had an out.

Eddie Murray, the next batter, swung at the first pitch he saw, a change-up, and popped it foul just off third for the second out.

With Jim Thome walking toward the plate, many fans stood and began cheering. Thome fouled off the first pitch, then rapped a grounder that looked like it might scoot through the infield for a two-run single. But second baseman Joey Cora, whose bat was instrumental in winning the previous series, made a diving stop, quickly got to his feet and fired to first base for the third out.

"We got a little impatient," Mike Har- grove, the Indians' manager, said. "Albert swung at a first-pitch slider, and Eddie popped up on a pitch that was up. Thome hit the ball hard, but Cora made a great play on it. That was the tale of the game right there. We let Wolcott get out of the first inning without scoring any runs with the bases loaded."

The Indians loaded the bases again in the third, after Blowers homered for a 2-0 lead. Baerga's single, a walk to Belle and Thome's one-out single cut the lead in half, and then a single by Manny Ramirez loaded the bases.

But Paul Sorrento swung at a change-up low and away, bouncing it toward second. Sojo quickly fielded the ball, stepped on second and fired to first for an inning-ending double play.

Belle finally got to the rookie in the seventh, hitting a homer that tied the score. But before Wolcott was officially out of the game, the Mariners broke the 2-2 tie. With one out in their half of the inning, Buhner cracked a double to left and scored when Sojo hit a double to the same area, knocking Dennis Martinez out of the game.

Jeff Nelson and Norm Charlton got the last six outs for the Mariners and sent the Kingdome crowd into another frenzy.

Braves 2, Reds 1

Atlanta	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	Avg.
Glavine	5	0	0	0	0	3	.000
Larkin	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000

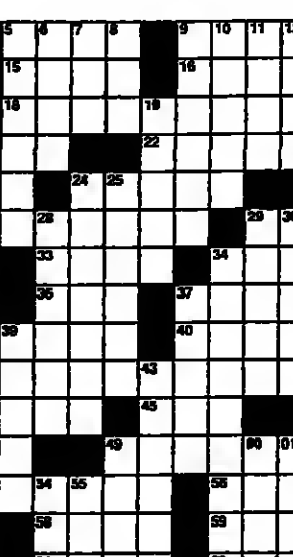
Cincinnati	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	Avg.
Schourek	5	0	0	0	0	3	.000
Glavine	5	0	0	0	0	3	.000
Larkin	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
1 Camel since 1960
3 cry
9 Smooth, in a way

- 14 Cuff film "Man"
18 At-home cover-up
19 In a separate place

- DOWN
17 Rabbit
24 Source of
25 Young teacher
26 Young teacher
27 Draws nigh
28 Onetime Egyptian
29 Out of shape
30 She has the last word in
31 session
32 Novel subtitled "A Peep at Polytechnic Life"
33 Rochester's Jane
34 Alien prefix
35 case
36 Chi-town clock setting: Abbr.
37 Acrylic fiber
38 Drink with a straw
39 Payment means
40 Tips to the lodge
41 Unanthusitic responses
42 Author of 24-Down
43 Makes a fillet
44 1-point Scrabble tiles
45 Fuel in a can
46 Husband and protagonist of 24-Down
47 Dreamy denizen of 18-Across
48 "Do I —!"
49 Hersey's bell town
50 The grape
51 Punish severely
52 Physics particle
53 Alan of "The Glass Key"
54 Outruse



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 11

KISS	ARCO	SCAM
ANAP	TIOGA	COLE
PAYAT	ION	ONER
PIN	EDN	SENCE
AROUSE	REACT	
LLO	HOUSEMAN	
ANMA	MOUSE	ERA
BONA	TEPEE	KNIT
OUT	DOES	MATZO
UNSTONED	ROW	
EARNED	BENEATH	
VOLUME	BRAID	DOE
TORN	LOVE	MEMOIR
ALOT	BEVE	OLIO
LOWS	DARED	REFID

Steinbrenner's \$50,000 Opinion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees, has been fined \$50,000 by the American League for publicly criticizing the umpires and the league's president, Gene Budig, during his team's playoff loss to the Mariners.

Steinbrenner, whose fines in 22 years of owning the Yankees have exceeded \$600,000, disputed ball-strike and safe-out

calls and said, alluding to Budig's tenure at the school, "That kind of stuff may have gone on at the University of Kansas, but it's not going to go on in major league baseball."

Kevin McClatchy posted a \$1 million down payment after the Pittsburgh Pirates' 10 owners voted unanimously to approve the California newspaper heir's purchase agreement, apparently ending a 14-month search for a buyer.

calls and said, alluding to Budig's tenure at the school, "That kind of stuff may have gone on at the University of Kansas, but it's not going to go on in major league baseball."

Kevin McClatchy posted a \$1 million down payment after the Pittsburgh Pirates' 10 owners voted unanimously to approve the California newspaper heir's purchase agreement, apparently ending a 14-month search for a buyer.

ESORTS & GUIDES

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS

LONDON PARIS GENEVA ZURICH
Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome
Tel: LONDON

0171 589 5237

EUROPEAN MODEL ESCORT
SERVICE WORLDWIDE, reservation
Party + Escorts + Escorts + Escorts
Zurich + Brussels + Luxembourg
Frankfurt + Berlin + Munich
Spain + Geneva + Vienna + London
Office Vienna 043-1-776 2139
Office London 044-1-676 0065

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

Service - Worldwide
Tel: 212-642-2266 New York, USA
Major Credit Cards Accepted

ZURICH EMMANUELA

Escort Service
Credit cards accepted
Tel: 01-31 25 25

ELITE Escort Service

New York City
Tel: 1-800-444-4444

VIENNA, ALL AUSTRIA, PRAGUE

Vienna's best Escort Service, of course
New Number: (+43-1) 33 22 21

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 4)

NATASHA MANN
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
0171 352 1013

AMSTERDAM "FIRST CLASS"

Escort Service + Dinner Dates
PLEASE CALL: 020-6405049

ARISTOCATS Escort Service

2 Shaftesbury St, London W1
0171 258 0090

CHERISH ESCORT SERVICE

51 Rousham Place, London SW2
Tel: 0171-394 6512MIAMI DELUXE ESCORT SERVICE
Call 50 10 51 86 or 0230 23-6392

"VIENNA" PARIS "VIENNA" MIAMI

CARE TOWN "VIENNA" MIAMI
BLACK & WHITE Int Escort & Travel
Call Vienna +43-1-292 01 31

GENEVA-PRITTY WOMAN

Call Geneva 046 00 00 Escort Agency
+ BASEL LAUSANNE MONTREUX

PARIS & LONDON

HIGH CLASS INTERNATIONAL
Escort Service London 0171 351 2545

LONDON "M.A.L.E."

EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE
PLEASE CALL 0171 486 3407

AMSTERDAM "DREAMS" ESCORTS

Dinner date service for film and TV
+31 020-64 02 11 / 64 02 666

RED ROSES Escort Service

Frankfurt, Tel: 0172-9221 6666
All cards welcomeVIENNA PARIS ZURICH COTE AZUR
HIGH SOCIETY Int Escort Service
Vienna +43-1-292 01 31 All cards

LONDON "HEATHROW"

EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: UK 0171 349 0882

***** MADRID *****

TAD ESCORT SERVICE

Tel: 316 10 12

SWISS ESCORT AGENCY

Geneva, 022 741 14 40

Zurich/CH 011 313 02 72

MORRISON CLUB - VIENNA ESCORT

Service, 6 Marie Wenzels 2a

0222/265 26 56

MUNICH WELCOME

ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY
CALL 089-91 23 14 or 07270 1643

London Escort Service

PAIGE
0171 589 8004, Credit Cards

ITALY - PARIS - COTE D'AZUR

worldwide from Vienna escort agency
Dial Int'l +39 184 348 87

PRIME TIME ENTERPRISES

Escort Service in New York
212-274-8222 USA

DREAMS OF NEW YORK

Escort Service
212-545-0779

***** FRANKFURT-CITY *****

Call Escort Service

069-25 25 26

***** EXECUTIVE *****

LONDON ESCORT SERVICE

Tel: 0171 258 0090

FRANKFURT & AER

Mann's Escort Agency
Phone Call 069-397 66 66

GENEVA LOVELY WOMAN

Escort Service
Geneva 022 / 321 99 61

***** URSANO *****

Dolce Vita Escort Service, Tel: 069/620

97 03 or Milano +39 235 27 26 08

***** LONDON *****

HEATHROW/GATWICK Escort Service
London 0171 724 7861 Credit cards

***** ROME *****

"FIRST CLASS" ESCORT
SERVICE, No credit cards, Call 0424

+39 0424 4400 or from Italy 069 261 97

CARIBBEAN/BRITISH ANGELS

LONDON ESCORT SERVICE

0171 267-1331 credit cards welcome

***** VIENNA *****

EXCLUSIVE CLASS ESCORT SERVICE

Tel: 0130-121 383

***** BRUSSELS *****

DOLCE VITA ESCORT SERVICE

Tel: 021 23 23 23

***** PARIS *****

FAR EASTERN LONDON ***

Escort Service, credit cards

Tel: 0171 589 2527

UNISYS

ART BUCHWALD

The Chutzpah Awards

WASHINGTON — It's time for the 1995 Chutzpah Awards. Chutzpah is the Hebrew word for "nerve." But it also means audacity — as in the famous case of O.J. Sing Tow, who killed his parents and then asked the court for mercy because he was an orphan.

My candidate for this year's award is not fictional but a real human being. He is a billionaire who gave up his American citizenship to avoid paying American taxes. His name is Kenneth B. Dart, who moved from Sarasota, Florida, to Belize in Central America. He did this to take advantage of a loophole in the law that states that if you are no longer an American and did not spend more than 120 days a year in the United States, you



Buchwald

could tell the IRS to stuff it. Now there is nothing wrong with a billionaire giving up his citizenship, and Dart would not even be a candidate for the Chutzpah Award except that he persuaded the Belize government into opening a consulate in Sarasota to service the millions of Belize citizens who live in the city.

His big selling point to Belize officials was that he already had a residence in Florida so it wouldn't cost the tiny country any money.

The cynics who have been following the move believe that Dart has just found a new way to live at home without giving a nickel of tribute to the United States. But Dart's lawyers say nothing could be further from the truth. All who know the wealthy man say that he loves Belize and would give his life for it.

Apparently Dart believes very few people in the United States understand how important this strategically located country is to America's security.

If Belize has a consulate in Sarasota, economists from all over the world can travel there to study the effects of Belize groundnuts on the Japanese yen.

The consulate could be declared a tax-free zone where curious billionaires could learn the latest loopholes for those who have it and want to keep even more of it.

So, I nominate Ken Dart for the Chutzpah Award which, unfortunately, does not carry a monetary prize.

It does, however, entitle the winner to wear a bronze Belize flag medallion around his neck when "Stars and Stripes Forever" is played.

Italy Prints Catalogue Of Looted Art Works

ROME — In a move to recover art stolen during World War II, Italy has published a catalogue of 1,500 looted works in the hope it will produce leads for investigators.

The catalogue lists the artist, size and origin of each item and details the circumstances under which it disappeared. A fifth of the listings are accompanied by photographs.

One of the most important works is the sculpted mask of a faun by Michelangelo, stolen from a castle near Arezzo by the 305th German Infantry Division in 1944. Other artists listed include Botticelli, Holbein, Rembrandt and Rubens.

Wayne Shorter's Road to Instant Gratification

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Wayne Shorter almost named "High Life," his new album, "Instant Gratification." It is, he says, about the "regaining of patience" through "thorough" music that gives you "the complete picture."

An amicable, facetious twist of the lips indicates he knows how impossible it is to explain music with words but he'll try anyway: "There are mostly sound bites and jump cuts out there. I see a lot of people sitting through 'Pulp Fiction' and 'Braveheart,' which are basically designed so that you do not have to pay attention to follow the story. But on the other hand, I hear the beginning of a hue and cry from people wanting more substance. More involvement. Something more than a series of explosions. Implosions. Exploitative implosions."

You wonder how seriously he's taking himself when he stops to play with words. But he says he's "going for it. I want to crack this impatience thing. Kids are too busy jumping around to pay attention. They won't walk through a museum. They can't sit still long enough to listen to Bach. It's malignant. Instant gratification leads to AIDS and quick divorce."

It is neither a surprise nor coincidence that much of that "hue and cry" is from women. Women tell him "High Life" has "a whole lot to lean into." They say they hear an entire wardrobe — jewelry, ornaments, all sorts of colored fabric — in there. Women are attracted to his music in general. Marilyn Mazur, Geri Allen, Terri Lynne Carrington, Renee Rosnes and Tracy Wornsworth have worked with him, and the keyboardist Rachel Z had a key influence on "High Life."

Watching a video she gave him, he liked the way she took her time with music even though she was performing on national television. "So, young people can still have patience," he mused.

He started to put the album together with Rachel Z and producer Marcus Miller, who had produced Miles Davis's "Tutu." Shortly before his

death, Davis had advised Shorter to make a romantic album and he considers this one to be a "romantic adventure."

It is aimed at the Contemporary Jazz chart, an easy listening category. By extending form and designing subtle sound configurations, Shorter manages to squeeze a great deal of grace and substance into the Contemporary easy chair. But his pitch at patience and "the complete picture" does not, like "Tutu," enlarge the category itself. Shorter describes it as "an attempt to raise the IQ of commercial music."

Like Herbie Hancock, Chick Corea and Pat Metheny, he knows how to mix musical and commercial calls. He can hit pay dirt pretty much at will. He has made many moves in his long and varied career — writing, playing, leading — circling between yin and yang and contention and coexistence in wide and dramatic arcs.

Wearing a Versace shirt, looking oowhere near his 62 years, he is at ease being interviewed in the lobby of the Ritz hotel. King of the hill, as it were, he lives near Mulholland Drive on the crown of the Hollywood Hills in Los Angeles. He relates to living there as a sort of bizarre modulation rather than a triumph.

There is a movie projection room with a big screen ("the real deal"), THX sound, well-stocked video and audio libraries, and a computerized 24-track recording studio with rhythm machines, samplers, synthesizers and the rest. Steel shutters and an electric alarm system have been installed. One of his two Mercedes was stolen recently, but he's insured.

This may seem like a surprisingly fancy bunker for a jazz saxophone player but he's a lot more than that and he's sort of surprised himself. After making his name with Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers, he joined Miles Davis for six influential years. It was a cutting edge quintet with Hancock, Ron Carter and Tony Williams. In his autobiography, Davis named Shorter its "intellectual musical catalyst."

They advanced their own edge, taking standard harmony and form to a point where there was nowhere to go but out



Composer/saxophonist Shorter: People want "more substance."

(modality) or in (rock). Shorter went both ways. All the while he had been writing two-fisted, brainy songs in a style described as "nostalgic lyricism." The collective influence of "Speak No Evil," "Children of the Night," "Beauty and the Beast," "Water Babies," "Nefertiti,"

"Footprints" and all the others on the jazz palate equals that of Cole Porter. Few nights go by in the clubs without a Wayne Shorter tune being called.

He wrote songs for Weather Report, the successful jazz-rock fusion group he co-founded with Joe Zawinul and Miroslav Vitous; and his saxophone sound was one of its key definitions. According to Billboard magazine, Shorter's "days with Weather Report resulted in music so influential that it continues to inform today." As the years went by, however, he played an increasingly passive role as he first withdrew from the spotlight and then faded out of focus.

He finally quit in favor of touring with all-stars and recording with hip pop names like Joni Mitchell, Pino Daniele, Milton Nascimento and Steely Dan. After co-leading a band with Carlos Santana in 1989, he reacted to a contractual problem with a record company by being "grateful for the hiatus." It was time to take off and "go real slow."

Musicians continued to cover his songs. Weather Report was reissued on CD. Plugged into the Internet and with an E-mail address, he was ripe for the slow lane on Mulholland. He spent time with his wife Ana Maria and their friends. He read books, watched ball games and movies, sat in the sun, learned about computers: "I'd been out on the road for pretty much 30 straight years. I was in no hurry. I needed time to think."

He thought about the future: we will have medical smart rooms in our houses with robotic facilities and fail-safe systems. We won't need to call a doctor any more. Harmonizers will one day be able to choose their own harmonies. Vehicles will be automatically directed on smart highways.

On the other hand, we might not even need highways any more after the invention of enough stuff like creative harmonizers and medical smart rooms. People are leaving their houses less and less as it is. Soon the only way out will be via the eject button. Bam! May Day! Straight up. Which got him thinking about instant gratification.

POSTCARD

The Post-Soviet Wedding Gains a Little Frivolity

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

KIEV — They arrived on cue, every 10 minutes, in swaths of tulle, taffeta and satin. One resembled a medieval princess, another a cocky sailor girl. Many teetered under tight bodices, pinched-in waists and balloon-shaped skirts.

There were 34 brides at the Darnitsky Wedding Palace, each with a precise time slot on a marriage assembly line that allows barely a whiff of intimacy but, these days, gales of commercialism.

As the second couple of the day, Vitaliy Gorbenko, a 22-year-old musician, and Ludmila Karachun, a 20-year-old student, posed for after-the-ceremony snaps in the palace gardens, another couple were inside the austere marble hall ascending to their marriage vows and three more were in the

lobby, haggle over prices for videos and photographs.

Fall is the busy season for weddings in Ukraine, a time when the weather is generous, fruits and vegetables are plentiful from the harvest and the mood is upbeat.

In the communist era, a civil marriage was all that was permitted. The service was blessed by the national anthem, a portrait of Lenin woven into a tapestry hung on the stage and a bust of Lenin looked down from the mezzanine.

A civil ceremony is still essential, though it can be followed by a church wedding, and in the current Orthodox religious revival in Ukraine often is. But of habit and culture, the emphasis is still on the grandly named three-story concrete structure where the registrar, Nataliya Mishina, and her staff of usher, typist, dresser and photographers have loosened

up. The communist trappings have gone, and a tape of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" greets the bride couple as they walk down a red carpet to face Mishina, poised 20 yards away at a raised podium.

By the last couple before the lunch break, she still looked the bride and groom in the eye and after presenting them with their laminated marriage certificate, she said, "You may now kiss."

What followed was sometimes a nervous peck, sometimes a long smooch, but whatever the style the palace's photographer and video man were there to record it.

"Weddings here used to look like the front page of a labor newspaper," said Mishina, a former choir singer, whose melodious voice helps soothe the nerves of the most flustered young bride. "Now we try to create an emotional, a more intimate atmosphere."

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe

	Today		Tomorrow		W
	High	Low	High	Low	
Algeria	20/21	17/23	20/27	17/23	0
Amsterdam	16/21	12/23	16/21	11/22	24
Antwerp	16/20	12/24	16/21	11/22	24
Athens	21/27	17/23	20/27	16/24	0
Batavia	21/27	17/23	20/27	16/24	0
Barcelona	17/20	16/21	17/21	16/21	24
Bombay	24/25	12/23	24/25	12/23	0
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20	16/21	18/20	16/21	24
Buenos Aires	18/20				